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Schmidt Puts Threat Of World Depression **Atop List of Concerns**

By James Reston New York Times Service

SANIBEL ISLAND, Fla. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany is apparently more concerned that the world would drift into an economic depression than into war over Poland or the Middle East.

In interviews here Friday and Saturday, Mr. Schmidt did not criticize President Reagan's economic sanctions against the Polish and Soviet governments. He thought they would have little economic but considerable psy-chological and political effect. He will discuss this with Mr. Reagan this week in Washington but indicated that his government would not join in Mr. Reagan's efforts to "punish" the Communists for their repression of the Polish people.
It was right to warn the Rus-

sians against direct military intervention in Poland, he said. but he added that the West had agreed at Yalta in 1945 to divide Europe into spheres of influence, and any attempt to alter the balance of power in Eastern

Europe would mean war.

"The great question," he said,
"is what could or should be done beyond sending signals to War-saw and Moscow. This is the kind of question that has to be asked: What is the range of action available to us in case the signals fail?"

The chancellor, who is here with his family on his annual vacation, was fairly optimistic on some current problems:

• He did not think there was a crisis in the NATO alliance. He had been hearing this gloomy theme, including threats withdraw U.S. forces from Europe, for more than a quarter century, but these alarms were

· He understood the anti-nuclear demonstrations in Europe, but they were not anti-American and would not deter him from supporting the emplacement of new U.S. missiles in West Germany if the arms control talks failed. "I stick firmly to that decision and made this very clear two times to General Secretary Brezhnev personally."

• "On the other hand," he added, "there might have been many fewer demonstrations in Europe if there had been less loose talk out of the U.S., telling the Europeans we were not liv-ing in a postwar period but in a prewar period. That had a psy-

chologically devastating effect."
On the world economy, however, the former finance minister West Germany was clearly troubled. If the nations did not develop what he called a "parallelism" of analysis, planning and action in this field, he said, the present world recession, "if we're not careful enough, could easily turn into a world depres-

High Unemployment, Inflation

"We have a higher unemploy-ment rate in the Western world today than at any time since the early years after the last war. If that situation should last, it will make for vast disarray, dissatisfaction, unrest, especially among the young, if we cannot find enough jobs and opportunities," Mr. Schmidt said.

He added, "At the same time, we have a higher rate of inflation



A German tourist, left, greeted West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and his wife, Hannelore, on the beach at Sanibel Island, off Florida, where the Schmidts are vacationing

than is sensible. We have a much higher rate of interest payments than should be permitted in the present situation of investment and fixed capital.

"The present rate of interest in the Western world is ridiculous, so we have to bring down the interest rates. How can one do this as long as most of the Western countries are competing for capital imports from OPEC Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries] surplus countries? And most countries need capital imports because most of them right now do have great deficits in their current accounts. They are importing capital from OPEC by the tens of billions of dollars per year, and if some-body pays high interest rates, the other guy has to pay high inter-

est rates as well." The chancellor did not attack the United States on this point. If there was a specific American

responsibility for the economic problem, he said, it derived from the fact that the United States is three times bigger than the next world economy, in Japan, and three and a half times bigger than the West German econo-

The chancellor pleaded for greater understanding on both sides of the Atlantic of the different economic geographical and political problems that all allied leaders had to face, despite their common objectives. Influence of Geography, History

It was not only that U.S. high interest rates affected the politics and lives of people in Europe, he said, but also that military decisions were unavoidably affected by geography and histo-

For example, the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe obviously

looked different in Europe than it would, say, in the state of Ore-

"Germany is about the size of Oregon," he said "populated not by three million people but by over 60 million people.

Think of a situation where American administration puts 5,000 nuclear rockets into Oregon and makes plans for adding some hundreds more that could hit the Soviet Union and thereby make Oregon a great target area for Soviet missiles."

He was careful about discuss-ing the problems of the Middle East, for he has lately been involved in an acrimonious controversy with Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel. But he did say it was important for the West to understand the problems of all the contending parties and not concentrate exclusively on the problems of Is-

80 to the dollar instead of 34.

\$27-billion debt to the West.

The change will not affect Poland's

The government said the price

of sugar would rise from 13 to 57

cents a kilogram (2.2 pounds) and from \$2.25 to \$6.90 for a kilogram

of ham. But the head of the state price commission said the increas-

es were open for discussion this

costs, they will get increases averaging 1,200 zlotys a month on salaries averaging 7,700 zlotys monthly, the official said.

said Tuesday that Poland had re-

sumed making limited interest

payments on debts to Western

banks. The sources said this was an indication that the country was

attempting to honor its financial

The payments were the first

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

To help workers meet rising

Banking sources in Frankfurt

Saudis Set Out Terms For 'Accepting' Israel

By Leslie H. Gelb

New York Times Service RIYADH — The Saudi foreign minister, Prince Saud al-Faisal, has said in an interview that in return for Israeli recognition of Palestinian rights and the return of occu-pied Arab lands, his government was prepared "to accept it" - referring to Israel.

Asked why Israel should risk returning the occupied lands when Arab nations and Palestinians were not willing to recognize Israel explicitly, the foreign minister, Prince Sand answered:

"It cannot respond to the present-day situation based on what Hitler did in World War II. Arab countries did not accept Israel be-fore, in 1948. The change has taken some doing. There has been a tremendous shift on the part of Arab countries to accept this situa-

He said that this was the meaning of Crown Prince Fahd's recent proposal "confirming the right of the countries of the region to live in peace." Until the interview with Prince Saud here last Wednesday, the Saudi Arabians had declined to say whether the word countries specifically included Israel.

Key Points of Plan

The key points of Prince Fahd's plan called for Israel to return all lands conquered in the 1967 war and the establishment of a Palestinian nation with East Jerusalem as its capital. The seventh point contained the clause affirming the right of all countries in the region to live in peace Israel said the clause did not

constitute recognition and rejected the plan outright. Ilsraeli officials in Jerusalem rejected Sunday Prince Sand's state-

ment, calling it "a return to the Fahd plan," The Associated Press [The officials said that while Is-

rael is ready for peace talks with any Arab country without preconditions, "the Fahd plan contains preconditions, which we reject." Dissension over Prince Fahd's

eight-point plan broke up an Arab League meeting in November in Fez. Morocco. But Prince Saud said the plan was still very much alive, that he hoped Arab leaders would reconvene "in three or four months" and that he "hoped and expected" that the next meeting would result in "a common Arab position" based on the Fahd plan. Prince Saud said that the pres-

ent situation was "very dan ous," that it was important for Americans to see that the Saudis desired peace, and that he wanted Americans to debate and rethink their policy in the Middle East.

Insisting that U.S policy fostered Israeli intransigence in ne-gotiations, Prince Saud maintained, "If there is no change in United States policy, all directions lead to conflict in the region."

He refused to grant that U.S. policy was aimed at balancing its

ompromise."
"The United States has a policy of making Israel more secure in order to bring about more compromises from Israel," he said. "Then Israel says that any compromise threatens its security." He called this "the false premise" of U.S.

The foreign minister made it-clear that his government was not simply going to wait for Washington to change and that equal effort was being devoted to end conflict among Arabs and frame a united

Arab stand against Israel. The interview with Prince Saud came in a period of unusual diplomatic activity by Arab leaders, activity sparked in part by Israel's decision last month to annex the

Golan Heights. President Hafez al-Assad of Syria has toured the Ara-bian Peninsula to gain support for his proposal for the United Naif it does not revoke its annexation. The UN Security Council is scheduled to debate the Syrian proposal on Jan. 5. The interview with the Saudi

foreign minister was one of several talks with senior Saudi officials about the meaning of the Fahd plan and the question of Israel. Western diplomats in Riyadh said that the message on acceptance of Israel in the interviews was along the same lines as their private conversations with Saudi officials

Prince Saud charged in his (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

France to Sell Egypt 20 Mirage Combat Jets

By David B. Ottaway Washington Post Service

CAIRO — Egypt signed a \$1-bil-lion agreement with France on Sunday for the purchase of 20 advanced Mirage-2000 jet fighters, a deal that may have repercussions on the additional sale of U.S. military aircraft to this country.

Announcing the accord at the end of a three-day visit here. French Defense Minister Charles Hernu said his government had agreed to finance the sale of this "first batch" of the latest Mirage model to Egypt but that terms for the purchase of additional planes would have to be discussed later.

Egypt had hoped to clinch a 2.4-billion deal to buy between 40 and 60 of the sophisticated French planes, but there was no indication that an accord on a larger arms package had been reached

Nonetheless, the accord is a major coup for France, which has been seeking contracts abroad for the purchase of the Mirage-2000 to meet the costs of its production in larger numbers.

It could mean that Egypt use its scarce resources to buy the French aircraft rather than seeking to obtain more U.S.-made F-16 jets, the first of which are about to arrive here from the United States.

Under the present \$3-billion U.S. military aid package for Egypt, Cairo is to obtain 40 F-16 aircraft, currently the most sophisticated jet in its air force. Before the French deal was announced, it had been reported that the Egyptian military wanted the United States to provide 100 to 150 more

Egypt's main problem is financing its arms purchases. The French terms, as announced Sunday by Egyptian Defense Minister Abdelinterest in a secure Israel with its interest in good relations with Arab nations. Instead, he contended that Washington was "building installments at 9-percent interest."

Haim Abu Ghazala, hardly seem an commust particular and communications.

However, the loan includes a twoyear grace period.

Mr. Henru also disclosed that France has agreed to train 15 Egyptian officers, 12 helicopter pilots and 100 pilots and mechanics for the French-made Alpha jet trainer. Egypt signed an accord to buy 30 Alpha jets last June. The French minister of external

relations, Claude Chevsson, also visiting here Sunday, said after meeting with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak that France was ready to "support, accompany and guarantee" negotiations for a com-prehensive Mideast settlement but could not organize them.

Mr. Mubarak later said that France, apparently through Mr. Cheysson, had again promised to participate in the multilateral peacekeeping force being orga-nized to police the Sinai desert after Israel completes its withdraw there in April. Israel has opposed European participation in the

[United Press International, reporting from Cairo, said that Mr. Cheysson also expressed support PLO should be brought into the peace negotiations. However, he indicated that France would not extend diplomatic recognition to

[Referring to Israeli objections to a European Mideast peace initi-ative, Mr. Cheysson said, "We cannot take any action without the permission of the states of the region, but we are prepared to help in this connection.

[Mr. Cheysson said the Pales-tinians have "the right to a homeland and a state, but this cannot be dictated from outside the region. Asked if France was ready to rec-ognize the PLO, he said: "France extends recognition to states only, and the PLO is not a state. But we say that it represents the Palestinian combatants and, therefore. must participate in any negotiations that aim at the realization of

90 Officials Purged as Poland Girds for Crucial Workday Another center of persistent rebanks. The sources were quoted as saying that it was assumed that the money had come from within the Soviet bloc archive to the money had come from within the sources were quoted as saying that it was assumed that the money had come from within the sources were quoted as saying the sources were sourc to Western governments and sistance has been Wroclaw, where number of underground Solidarity zlotys to buy the currencies. VIENNA - Poland's reilitary The Communist Party newsparegime has purged at least 90 offiper Trybuna Ludu reported that the zloty would officially be worth

cials, including five provincial gov-Specific reasons for the purges were not given, but it appeared that at least some of those removed had opposed martial law rule or acted in support of the trade union Solidarity.

Warsaw radio said that in addition to the purged officials three factory directors were fired for

inefficient management. The latest purge reports emphasized the military regime's attempt to assure a smooth return to work Monday. There have been previous reports of purges in the Communist Party, newspapers and public institutions such as universities. On a financial matter, Western sources in Warsaw were quoted

found \$350 million it needed to

troublemakers.

Soviet bloc, probably from Moscow. They said this assumption made because Poland's was not believed to have substantial hard-currency reserves and because no Western institutions or governments were known to have provided the cash. According to a Solidarity union

publication dated Dec. 30, about 20 factories throughout the country have not been operating nor-mally but are scheduled to reopen Monday.

Among them is the Lenin ship-yard in Gdansk, where the authorities have been issuing new work cards in an apparent attempt to as saying Poland had weed out workers they believe are

As evidence that industrial production was improving. Warsaw television reported near-normal production in the southwestern Silesian coal belt.

Sources with knowledge of Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader who has been detained since the imposition of martial law Dec. 13, said Saturday that he had set pre-condi-tions for negotiating with the government.

He was said to have demanded that the rest of the 18-member union presidium and three advisers be present at talks. Lower-level contacts between government and Solidarity officials have been going on, union sources said, but they reported little progress.

becoming active.

Many of the publications carry reports of death tolls higher than the official figure of eight. They report up to 72 deaths, most of them in Silesia, but they provide few de-tails, making independent corro-boration difficult.

Disclosure of the purge taking place in provincial governments came in a Trybuna Ludu interview with Col. Zdzislaw Malina, an official in the martial law government.

'Stringent Demands'

Col. Malina told the newspaper that local "committees of defense" began work in each of Poland's 49 provinces immediately after the civilian government was replaced.

"The committees made more stringent demands on the responsibility of provincial governors. mayors, chief administrative officers and directors of enterprises. Warsaw radio said in a report on the newspaper interview. "As a result, some persons had to be recalled from their posts."

Col. Malina was quoted as say-ing those purged included some who in normal conditions worked efficiently but who "failed to cope with the new tasks resulting from the specific nature of martial law." The officials deposed by the mil-itary defense committees included

five province governors, two deputy governors, two mayors and 81 chief administrative officers. During the weekend, the martial law authorities outlined new austerity measures but said increases in the cost of food were negotiable.

They promised pay increases to cushion the effect of the increases. The government also announced that it had devalued the zloty against Western currencies: it will

Mubarak Shifts Cabinet **And Names Premier**

By William E, Farrell New York Times Service

CAIRO - President Hosni Mubarak has dismissed the Egyptian Cabinet, named a new premier and ordered him to form a new govern-

The new premier is Ahmed Fuad Mohieddin, 55, a politican and radiologist who has been in Egyptian public life since the time of Nasser. Until Saturday's action by Mr. Mubarak, Mr. Mohieddin was first

deputy premier. The post of premier was held by Mr. Mubarak, who inherited it after President Anwar Sadat was assassinated on Oct. 6. Mr. Mubarak said some time ago that he would relinquish the post, and Mr. Mohieddin had been

mentioned as a candidate to replace him. After meeting with Mr. Mu-barak Saturday, Mr. Mohieddin said, "The president wants to de-vote all his time to his work as

head of state." "I will make some changes in the ministerial lineup," Mr. Mohieddin said, "but they will be Government officials said that

key posts — such as the heads of the Foreign Ministry and Defense Ministry — would be retained by the incumbents. According to the government sources, the Cabinet shakeup will focus on ministries concerned with internal affairs, such as the economy, which Mr. Mubarak has said is his major area

Mr. Mobieddin said the focus of the new Cabinet would be "the solution of urgent economic problems as soon as possible. The government news agency

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the central bank, to serve as deputy premier for finance and economy, succeeding Abdel-Razzah Abdel-Meguid, who also is planning

[The agency also said Fuad Hashem, a Cairo University economics professor and chairman of the board of the Egyptian Company for Engineering and Construc-tion, would succeed Soliman Noureldin as minister of the economy, while Salah Hamed would replace Fuad Hussein as finance minister, The AP reported.]

Helmi Abdel-Akher, minister for parliamentary affairs, is also expected to be replaced.

The names of both Mr. Abdel-Meguid and Mr. Abdel-Akher surfaced recently at an ethics court hearing into the affairs of Rashad Osman, a millionaire former member of Parliament who has been convicted of "corrupting political life and harming Egypt's economic interests." No charges have been filed against either Mr. Abdel-Meguid of Mr. Abdel-Akher.

Mr. Osman has been ordered detained for a year and his property and assets have been confiscated by the state. A prosecution witness at Mr.

Osman's trial charged that Mr. Abdel-Meguid warved the payment of customs duties worth \$6 million even though a similar request by Mr. Osman had been reected by customs officials. Mr. Abdel-Akher was accused of abus-



Ahmed Fuad Mohieddin, Egypt's new premier, meets reporters.

the country's economy. Mr. Abdel- sting out of the surprise crack-Akher asked for a leave of absence last month and Mr. Abdel-Meguid asked Mr. Mubarak to investigate accusations made against him in court, a spokesman for his office said, according to a Reuters dispatch from Cairo.

The action by Mr. Mubarak was another indication that he intends to place his own stamp on the office he inherited from Sadat. After the assassination, the 53-year-old president called for continuity and order in the transition. After his overwhelming election in a referendum, he quickly swore in the entire Cabinet he inherited from

But there has been speculation for several weeks that Cabinet changes would be made soon. Mr. Mubarak still has one critical post to fill that of vice president a position he had held until the assassi-

Mr. Mubarak has also taken a number of steps in recent weeks to

ing his position to the detriment of narrow the scope and take the down on dissenters ordered by Sadat in September. Sadat stunned the nation by ar-

resting 1,536 Moslem fundamentalists, journalists, politicians, lawvers and other critics of his government, claiming that they "directly or indirectly" abetted "sectarian strife."

Recently Mr. Mubarak released nearly 100 of those detained. He has met with the opposition party leaders, and they have pledged to support his call for internal economic reform.

Saturday an unspecified number of teachers and journalists whom Sadat removed from their posts were restored to their duties.

Mr. Mohieddin studied law in the 1950s at the same time that he studied medicine. He has taught medicine, served in Egypt's Parliament, been the governor of three provinces at different times and was minister of health from 1974

Coup Leaders Call for Surrender Of Ghana Vice President, Cabinet power two years ago at the same

Krakow residents check posters for information about the military crackdown. The picture was

taken by an American student who was studying in Poland at the time of the takeover Dec. 13.

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast - The leaders of Ghana's military coup called on former Vice President William deGraft Johnson and Cabinet ministers Sunday afternoon to surrender to police within 24 hours, for their own protection. The call was made in a radio broadcast from Acera by the Provisional National Defense Council,

which has been running Ghana since Thursday's coup. The broad-cast, monitored in Abidjan, did not mention President Hilla Limann and gave no news of his whereabouts. He was at first bebeved to have remained in the presidential residence following

The overthrow by a military regime of the elected government in Ghana has reportedly alarmed Africa, including Nigeria, where a ties. Mr. Limann and his adminisother civilian-led states in West democratic Lovernment came to tration were formally dismissed.

time as the recently deposed one in Former Air Force Lt. Jerry J.

Rawlings, 34, after carrying out his second coup in less than three years, said the new government wanted to assure the world that Ghana would "continue to honor its commitments to the Economic Community of West African States, the Commonwealth, the nonaligned movement, the United Nations and all other bodies of which it is a member."

Mr. Rawlings has generally kept his personal political and ideologi-cal leanings private, though he has frequently expressed admiration for the Libyan leader, Col.

Moamer Qadhafi. The Rawlings junta suspended Ghana's constitution Saturday night and banned all political par-

Announcing these measures in a five-minute radio speech, Mr. Rawlings also said that the 140member parliament had been dis-solved and that all executive and legislative decisions would be made by the Provisional National Defense Council.

Mr. Rawlings characterized Mr. Limann, his ministers and the former ruling People's National Party as "criminals" who had subjected Ghana to "a great denial of the

people's fundamental rights."
Mr. Rawlings has frequently accused Mr. Limann of corruption since he handed over power to Mr. Limann in September, 1979, after heading the country for 112 days. Mr. Rawlings took over in 1979 by overthrowing the military regime of Lt. Gen. Frederick W.K. Akuffo, who, with two other former chiefs of state, was later executed for corruption and abuse of public

In a Cabinet shakeup meant to

isters. Page 5. Westward Ha?

analyses show. Page 3. The Untouchables

A half century ago Mahatma

Hindu society by espousing the cause of the untouchables. Now, attacks on untouchables are increasing: India ended 1981 with its second massacre of untouchables in six weeks

INSIDE Seoul Shakeup

accelerate South Korea's economic progress, President Chun Doo Hwan names a new premier and replaces five min-

The great migration of Americans to California is declining,

Gandhi tried to erase what he considered "the greatest of all blots" from India's largely

Westerners in Russia See Few Sanction Effects

By Dusko Doder

MOSCOW - For months, Americans representing various U.S. companies in the Soviet Union have been asking themselves, as one of them put it last summer. "What the hell are we doing here?"

Since President Jimmy Carter imposed a partial embargo on U.S. exports following the Soviet inter-vention in Afghanistan two years ago, U.S. businessmen in Moscow have had precious little to do. Many fill their time playing backgammon during office hours, conducting long lunches and attending every performance of the Bol-shoi Ballet.

With the exception of grain

sales, U.S. exports to the vast Soviet market have never lived up to the initial promises of detente. And President Resear's new trade restrictions, intended to show U.S. displeasure at Soviet influence in the Polish martial law crackdown. are likely to diminish sharply prospects of U.S.-Soviet trade for a

long time.
Western diplomats and observers in Moscow believe that the impact of Mr. Reagan's action on the Soviet economy will be negligible except that the Russians will have to redesign some aspects of the pipeline they plan to build from Siberia to Western Europe. Among the U.S. sanctions was suspension of licenses for sales of a newly enlarged list of oil and gas equip-

Statistics also demonstrate the Western observers' point. Since the Carter embargo, U.S. nonagricultural exports to the Soviet Union have withered to \$380 million for the first eight months of last year, out of a total of about \$1.1 billion. The total U.S. exports in 1979 were \$3.6 billion and the U.S. Department of Commerce predicted before the Afghanistan move, that 1980 exports would reach \$4.8 bil-

Little Leverage Under stiff political pressure, Mr. Reagan lifted Mr. Carter's ag-ricultural embargo in April and

relations between the Soviet Un-

ion and its Eastern European

work out a concerted response

to the crisis raises big questions

about relations between the

United States and its European

The Helsinki agreement was drafted in a way that carefully allowed East and West to pre-

serve their own interpretations

of détente. Both the United

States and the Soviet Union now

find language in it to support

Tacit Recognition

And the West's inability to

tions about whether the spirit of as in easing tensions over Berlin.

Helsinki applies to the evolving. The question now is where the

ment, and Moscow is now expected to buy the equipment from West Germany or Japan. the United States signed an agreement with the Kremlin raising the grain available to the Soviet Union to a record 25 million tons.

But, short of a new grain embargo, the United States has little trade leverage on the Soviet Union. Hence, Mr. Reagan's measures, if not accompanied by similar sanctions by other Western countries, are not expected to have a significant impact on the Soviet

Judging from remarks by allied diplomats in Moscow, there is little enthusiasm among the U.S. allies for a move to follow Mr. Reagan's lead.

Tass noted the allied reluctance with satisfaction. As one commen tary put it, "Trade with the United

States makes up a small fraction, only a few percent, of the Soviet foreign trade and even a more meager part of the Soviet GNP." Soviet sales to the United States have dropped from \$873 million in 1979 to \$453 million in 1980 and \$197 million for the first eight

months of last year.
Since the Carter embargo, U.S. businessmen have complained about repeated shifts in U.S. restraints and licensing policies, and many companies have quietly re-duced their presence in Moscow while Pan American World Airways and Citibank have pulled out

Western Food Aid

The main thrust of Soviet policy now is to blunt the political impact of Mr. Reagan's sanctions. In the immediate term, this means to secure West European food aid to Poland — thus easing Moscow's strain in supplying the Poles — and to prevent Poland's defaulting

on its huge debt to the West.

The bankruptcy of Poland would imperil the creditworthiness of the entire Soviet bloc and endanger Moscow's ability to borrow in Western markets to finance

A long-term objective is to maintain trade links with other Western countries at a time of increased Soviet economic difficulties. After three successive bad harvests and the new strain of military competition with the United States, basic structural weaknesses in the economy have become more obvious. Poland has put additional burdens on Moscow.

The Soviet Union has been sup plying Poland with raw materials, energy and food for the past year in an effort to shore up the Warsaw government. But details of the Soviet aid have filtered out from Warsaw, not Moscow. It is politically difficult in Russia to explain substantial shipments of meat to Poland when Soviet consumers have a hard time finding meat in

their shops.

According to the daily Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta, Polish deliveries of coal and other products to the Soviet Union have dropped by about 50 percent of scheduled targets for 1981. The Russians, however, have increased their deliveries to the Poles. This means that, apart from direct grants, Poland has run a trade deficit estimated at more than \$3 billion.

Hard-Currency Credits

The amount of Soviet hard-currency credits to Poland is not known. But Soviet hard currency deposits with Western banks were down by \$5 billion to \$3.6 billion between last January and June. Soviet gold sales are known to have increased last year on a falling market, an indication that the Kremlin is seeking hard currency for trade.

Thus it seems clear that the Soviet Union will have to pay a heavy economic price for Poland.

The Polish crisis, even without unified Western sanctions, is exon the entire Soviet bloc. Western specialists in Moscow say that this is, ironically, a result of Soviet efforts during past decades to bring about greater integration of East European economies and thus secure the Soviet grip on the region.

Poland is Moscow's second major trading partner, with a bilateral flow in 1980 of \$11.3 billion, compared to \$13 billion with East Germany. Polish trade accounts for 9 percent of Soviet foreign trade. The relationship is far more crucial to the Poles, whose deliveries to the Soviet Union account to 30 percent of exports. The Soviet Union supplies almost 60 percent of Poland's raw materials and nearly

90 percent of its energy. While Russia plans to cut oil deliveries to other East European countries by 10 percent, it in-creased them to Poland last year by between 2 million tons and 16 million tons. A recent study in Russia calculated that Soviet deliveries of raw materials and oil to Poland have saved Warsaw about \$8 billion in the last five years.

Poland's failures to supply its East European partners with com-modities and parts reportedly have and other East European plants. But the Soviet bloc has continued to assist Poland because a Polish economic collapse would be an economic as well as a political dis-

(Continued from Page 1)

unhurried and unemotional way that "Israel policy is to try to pre-cipitate a war." To support this, he cited the bombing of an Iraqi nu-clear reactor near Baghdad in June and overflights of Saudi territory. He continued, "Conditions in the Arab world are such that we are willing to negotiate a peace—
peace for territory and Palestinian
rights." He specifically said all of
the Golan Heights had to be re-

turned to Svria. Asked why Syria, the Palestine Liberation Organization and others refused to support the Fahd plan, Prince Saud responded, "If

they thought it was achievable, they would all support it openly." Saudi Arabia, he continued, was in a different situation from the other Arab states, "so that we are more able to take the initiative," and to try "to get the international community" behind the Arab But "the hesitancy of Syria and

others is not inexplicable, nor does it reflect an unwillingness to



President Reagan, right, and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig in Palm Springs. Calif., at the home of Walter Annenberg, where Mr. Reagan and his wife, Nancy, were staying.

Reagan and Aides Discuss Foreign Policy, Schmidt Visit

New York Times Service
PALM SPRINGS, Calif. — President Reagan
spent the last day of his California trip conferring
with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. on foreign policy matters, including the U.S. effort to win European approval of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. The president planned to return to the White House on Sunday.

Members of the newly created "special situa-tion group" of the National Security Council met at the White House on Saturday morning with Vice President Bush to discuss developments in

Later Saturday, Mr. Reagan met with Mr. Haig, then with Mr. Haig, Deputy Secretary of State William P. Clark and Michael K. Deaver,

the deputy White House chief of staff, to discuss the planned visit to Washington on Tuesday of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Larry M. Speakes, deputy White House press secretary, said there were no plans for Mr. Reagan to discuss the impending foreign policy personnel shake-up reported last week. White House officials said then that Mr. Reagan will choose Mr. Clark to replace Richard V. Allen, the national

A White House spokesman said Sunday that Mr. Allen had asked presidential counselor Edwin Meese 3d for a meeting with Mr. Reagan. While no such meeting was on the schedule, "it could come as early as Monday," the spokesman said.

U.S. Weighs New Steps to Further **Autonomy Talks on Palestinians**

By Don Oberdorfer Washingson Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is considering new steps in the lagging Palestinian autonomy negotiations between Israel and Egypt and an early trip to the two countries by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., official sources have said. Several possible moves - in-

cluding appointment of a high-level U.S. negotiator — are being considered, although officials have expressed little hope for a quick resolution of differences on Palestinian autonomy on the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Ambassador to Egypt Alfred L. Atherton Jr. and ambassador to Israel Samuel W. Lewis — at present the ranking U.S. negotiators in the talks - left for home during the weekend to participate in discussions early this week. State Department spokesman Joseph Reap Jr. said the talks will center on the autonomy i

process in the Middle East. The discussions will take place at a time of tension and uncertainty in U.S. relations with Israel. Among other things, the administration is facing a decision within the next several days about its stand at the United Nations regarding Israel's annexation of the

Golan Heights on Dec. 14. 'Null and Void'

The United States, along with all 14 other members of the UN Security Council, voted Dec. 17 to consider Israel's action "null and void." The resolution called on Israel to rescind the annexation and committed the Security Council to a further meeting by Jan. 5 to consider "appropriate measures" if Israel refused.

Arab representatives have said they will seek definitive UN action, possibly including economic sanctions, if Israel refuses to rescind the annexation. The Reagan administration has refused to say what it will do if faced by such Arab appeals, although U.S. support for sanctions against Israel is

considered unlikely.

Another topic for Middle East policy-makers is the intensified maneuvering within the Arab world following the Israeli annexa-tion. Saudi Arabia and Syria, which have been at odds in recent months, have been negotiating a rapprochement, and Crown Prince Fand of Saudi Arabia has postponed a visit to Washington.

The Israeli action and Arab reaction have complicated the posi-tion of Egypt, Israel's sole negoti-ating partner in the region. Egyp-tian President Hosni Mubarak sent a personal letter to President agan after the annexation, and Mr. Mubarak has scheduled a trip to Washington for early February

to discuss the peace process and other issues Like his sponsor and mentor Anwar Sadat, Mr. Mubarak had hoped for successful completion or at least strong progress in the Palestinian autorioiny negotiations by this spring. Under the Egyptian-Is-raeli peace treaty, Israel is scheduled to return the rest of the occupied Sinai to Egypt in late April, and achievements for the Palestinians by that time would tend to re-

fute charges that Egypt had settled for a separate peace with the Jew-Mr. Haig had been scheduled to fly to Israel on Dec. 13 and Egypt on Dec. 18 for brief stops on an extensive tour following a NATO meeting in Brussels, but his tour was postponed because of the mar-tial law crackdown in Poland on Dec. 13.

Israelis Are Encouraged

JERUSALEM (WP) — Officials of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government said Sunday that they were encouraged by the steps the Reagan administration appeared to be taking to accelerate the autonomy talks.

The Israeli cabinet discussed the Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, issue in a meeting Sunday, and while some ministers were reported to be concerned about what they termed a lack of urgency in Washington to get the autonomy talks moving, informed govern-ment officials said there recently have been clear signs from the

They cited both the recall of Mr. Atherton and Mr. Lewis and the recurring reports that Mr. Haig will not only visit Egypt and Israel next month, but will also soon appoint a special envoy to the negoti-

Reagan administration of a change

in U.S. direction.

Senior Israeli officials, including

previously had expressed concern that the failure to name such an envoy reflected declining U.S. confidence in the Camp David peace Yitzhak Modai, a minister with-

out portfolio, called for closer scrutiny of the other parties to the autonomy talks. He said after the meeting Sunday that he had stopped short of calling for a postponement of Israel's withdrawal from the last third of the Sinai Peninsula on April 25. But he added that he had said that between now and then the attitudes of Egypt and the United States toward the negotiations should be

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Dispute Splits U.K. Centrist Alliance

LONDON — A dispute erupted Sunday in Britain's new centrist alliance between the Social Democratic Party and the Liberal Party over the sharing of parliamentary seats to be fought at the next general election. Chief SDP negotiator William Rodgers said that he had broken off talks with the Liberals, some of whom he accused of reneging on an agreement to divide 600 seats in Britain between the two parties. He said

attempt to minimize the rift. Liberal leader David Steel dismissed the disagreement as "little local difficulties" and said he was sure the alliance's success would not be undermined. The SDP-Liberal partnership is leading the ruling Conservative Party and opposition Labor Party in public opinion polls,

a crisis threatened the alliance but later he called it a "hiccup" in an

Local Liberals in Greenock, Scotland, and Derbyshire, England, have challenged the SDP's claims to contest seats on behalf of the alliance.

New Fighting Reported By Iran, Iraq United Press International

BEIRUT - Iran and Iraq reported major new fighting along the northern part of their border Sunday and issued ultimatums that indicated a new peace effort had failed. Communiques from Baghdad and Tehran said 1,100 people were killed or wounded on both sides in the

Iran denied reports of a Syrian-Kuwaiti plan for mediations to end the war and said Iran would "continue fighting until victory." Iraq said it, welcomed mediation efforts but would continue fighting until Iran recognizes its "territorial rights." Iranian Foreign Minister Ali-Akbar Velayati, who returned to Tehran

on Samrday after three days of talks with Syrian officials in Damascus, said there was no mediation plan. Iraq's ambassador to Kuwait, Abdul Jaber Omar Ghani, met Sunday with Kuwaiti leaders and said Iraq welcomed their mediation efforts. But he said Iraq would "stick to our rational rights in comments and said read welcomed their mediation efforts. national rights in our waters and territory."

Blast Damages Pipeline for Iraqi Oil

BEIRUT - An explosion on Sunday set fire to a newly reopened pipeline in northern Lebanon carrying crude oil from Iraq to the Lebanese port of Tripoli. Oil industry sources said the explosion could have been caused by sabotage.

There was no indication of who or what may have been responsible for the explosion, 5 kilometers (3 miles) from the Syrian border. Lebanese state radio quoted Oil and Industry Minister Mohammed Youssef Bai down as saying the fire was out and experts were assessing the damage. The pipeline, a spur of a line that crosses Syria to the port of Baniyas reopened 10 days ago after being disused for five years due to the civi strife in Lebanon and disputes between Syria and Iraq over transit dues Use of the piepeline would significantly increase Iraq's oil exports, which have been severely curtailed by its 15-month-old war with Iran.

Iran Reports Deaths of 7 Opponents

BEIRUT — Five leftist opponents of Iran's Islamic fundamentalit regime have been executed and two have been killed in street clashe with Revolutionary Guards, the Iranian news agency reported Sunday.

The agency said five members of the Mujahidin Khalq group were executed last week in Amol and Sari, in northern Iran, Behbahan, in the southwest and in Miandowab, in the northwest. It gave no further details. Two members of the group were killed recently in Meshe northeastern Iran, when Revolutionary Guards raided a guerrilla hid out there, the agency reported. It added that 17 members of the Mujab din Khalq have been arrested in Tehran "in recent days." The latest executions brought the number of officially announced ex

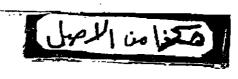
cutions in Iran to at least 1,661 since President Abolhassan Bani-Sa was deposed last June by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran's revol-

Iraq Claims 2d Israeli Jet Violation United Press International

BAGHDAD - Israeli jets violated Iraqi airspace Sunday for the se ond time in five days but retreated after being intercepted by Ira fighters, a military spokesman said. The spokesman said two Israeli F-15 jet fighters flew across the Ira

border 360 miles (576 kilometers) from Tel Aviv, over the same area th

crossed Wednesday and about 40 miles inside Iraq. Wednesday's incident was the first reported Israeli violation of Ira airspace since Israeli jets destroyed the nuclear reactor near Baghdad June 7. Israel refused to comment on either incident.



security and cooperation in Europe, and in the three weeks since the military crackdown in Poland, the Reagan administration has seized on them as the stick with which to seek to administer a moral beating to the Polish authorities and the Soviet

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — They are

called the Helsinki accords on

In his Christmas address. President Reagan charged that the Polish government "has trampled underfoot solemn commitments to the Helsinki ac-

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has gone further. In recent interviews and speeches, Mr. Haig has questioned whether the Soviet Union signed the accords as "a charade or sub-terfuge for more insidious objectives" and argued that the agreement forbids Soviet treatment of

Poland as a vassal state. The administration has focused on provisions calling for the signatory nations "to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms." But it has overlooked the fact that the accords are only a part of the vast and amorphous détente mosaic built up during the 1970s.

Blueprint for Coexistence

In Europe, the accords have been regarded as the symbolic blueprint of how the two halves of the continent can coexist in peace. But in the United States the document was criticized

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

CAIRO — A spate of recent inci-dents involving Iranian diplomats

and alleged Iranian-trained terror-

ists arrested in the oil-wealthy

Arab Gulf sheikhdoms has given

new urgency to these countries'

two weeks, a high-ranking Iranian

diplomat has been expelled from

an Arabian peninsula country for

allegedly promoting subversion of

The (Northern) Yemen Arab

Republic last week declared the Iranian charge d'affaires as perso-

na non grata, announcing that he

had been caught distributing "anti-

Early last week, the senior Iranian diplomat in Bahrain, Hassan

Shushtari Zadeh, was expelled af-

ter authorities there arrested 60

persons who were said to have

been trained in Iran and preparing

to launch Khomeini-style revolu

doms and kingdoms of the region.

tions in the oil-rich Arab skeikh-

The arrests and expulsion of Ira-

nian diplomats have again brought to the fore the issue of internal se-

curity among the six conservative

Arab Gulf states and have riveted

their attention on Iran, rather than

the Soviet Union or even Israel as

the major immediate source of ins-

The incidents raise the question

the local government.

Yemeni leaflets."

plans for a regional security pact.

harshly at its signing as a betray-al of Western interests.

Polish Crisis Could Severely Strain Helsinki Accords

The accords were worked out during almost three years of diplomatic negotiation known as the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Its socalled final act was signed by

NEWS ANALYSIS

President Gerald R. Ford, Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev and the leaders of 33 other countries in Helsinki on Ang. 1, 1975. The signatories included all the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact military alliance, as well as those European coun-

tries that have steered a neutral The document is a nonbinding statement of principles covering a wide range of political, eco-nomic, social and cultural questions. The accords have been regarded in both Eastern and Western Europe as perhaps the most useful rationale for the diplomatic, trade and other exchanges that have become the

tangible signs of détente. Questions Are Raised

But the events in Poland have raised questions that go beyond even the question of whether human rights are being violated in Poland. Of most immediate concern is the danger that the Polish crisis will engulf détente in a new wave of cold war confrontation.

There also are serious ques-

force is to shield these countries

from foreign intervention, particu-

events suggest that Iranian-

fomented revolutions may be the

have turned to Sandi Arabia for

help and have signed bilateral se-

curity agreements with the Saudis

following the mid-December arrests in Bahrain.

have seized upon the occasion to

promote their own plan for closer

security cooperation among the six

kingdoms and sheikhdoms of the

lower Gulf — Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait,

Cooperation Plan

Gulf Cooperation Council, partly

to deal with common internal and

regional security problems. But differences of views, and in some cases suspicion of Sandi domina-

tion, have kept the council from

The defense ministers of the six are scheduled to meet in Riyadh

on Jan. 18 to discuss the Saudi

plan. The Sandis are proposing military and security cooperation among the six Arab Gulf states— but without having an integrated

military command or force - both

to defend the world's oil heartland

and their own conservative govern-

ments without U.S. or other out-

Last year the six formed the

Oman and Saudi Arabia.

adopting a security pact.

The Saudis, in turn, appear to

main danger facing them now.

ducing skeikhdoms like the United Arab Emirates.

One of the objectives of the Cluded 45 Bahrainis, 13 Saudis and

larly by Russia. But the latest to the Islamic Front for the Liber-

The Soviet Union never made any secret of its view that the agreement represented tacit international recognition of its he-

their stances on Poland.

gemony over Eastern Europe. And the Western signatories accepted the main Soviet goal inclusion of a provision pledging the signatory nations to respect the "inviolability" of all borders in Europe. In practical terms, that meant freezing the status

quo in Eastern Europe. Although Mr. Haig now contends that Helsinki put an end to "the post-Yalta concept" of a Soviet sphere of influence, it was clear during the long negotia-tions leading up to the Helsinki agreement that the West accepted Moscow's position in Eastern

Енторе. In exchange for that tacit recognition, the West sought Soviet concessions in other areas, such

one each from Oman and Knwait.

The sources said the 60 belonged

ation of Bahrain and had received

assassination in Iran

training in sabotage, terrorism and

learned of the alleged conspiracy when the security force in Dubai, one of the mini-sheikhdoms in the

United Arab Emirates, arrested six

members of the network and

This seems to suggest the front

also had members and activities in

some of the other Arab Gulf

Iran has vehemently denied

Bahraini allegations that it had

anything to do with the front or

the group arrested in Bahrain, but

neither the Bahraini government

nor the other Gulf council mem-

turned them over to Bahrain.

a propaganda weapon used by both sides. Or its human-rights provisions could be ignored in hopes that the situation will quiet down. Soviet leaders obvious-ly would like that, and some Western European governments seem inclined to choose that alternative. Max M. Kampelman, the

. The question now is where the Polish crisis leaves the Helsinki

accords. It could degenerate into

chief U.S. delegate to the Ma-drid follow-up conference on the Helsinki accords, warned Congress recently that the allies are unlikely to support talk in Washington that the United States should renounce the accords in retaliation for the events in Poland. But he said U.S. delegates could not return to the negotiating table in Madrid next month on a "business

Pravda Accessation

sauctions on Poland. "Support for the conspiracy of the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland is in itself a violation of the principles of the Helsinki final act," Pravda commentator

even further, demanding that the Polish government pursue in its

as-usual basis."

MOSCOW (UPI) — Pravda charged Sunday that President Reagan violated the Helsinki accords by imposing economic

Vitaly Korionov said.
"But the White House goes

home policy a line welcome to Washington," he added.

Gulf States Seek Joint Security Against Iran

The Saudi interior minister, Prince Nayef, said his country had

evidence it was among those tar-geted by the front. He rushed to

Bahrain on Dec. 19 to sign a joint security agreement within days of the initial Bahraini announcement of the plot. Prince Nayer refused to give any details about the agreement but he did say that Saudi Arabia stood ready to "do anything in its power,

to help out Bahrain or any other Gulf state, if the need arises.' He also said that Saudi Arabia expected the other Gulf council

including sending security forces,

members to join the security pact. Bahrain's interior minister. Mohammed Khalifa, on the other hand, was quoted by a Knwaiti newspaper as saying it was time for the Gulf council to establish its own rapid deployment force "to

90 Polish Officials Purged As Crucial Workday Looms

(Continued from Page 1) received by the banks since martial law was imposed. But the banking sources said the payments were not enough to show whether Po-

est estimated at \$450 to \$500 mil-

bers seem to be taking the denials need arises.

land was capable of paying all the interest on its 1981 debts as demanded by the banks. As a condition for rescheduling payments of about \$2.4 billion due in 1982, the banks gave Poland un-til the end of 1981 to pay off inter-

of what assistance the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force could have. side assistance. en to these states had the alleged The latest Iranian scare seems to Iranian conspirators succeeded in be a catalyst for agreement on the taking over Bahrain or, more im-Saudi proposal. portant, one of the main oil-pro-Bahraini security sources have

4 Leftists Flee in Bombing Attack

ROVIGO, Italy — Four leftists were freed from a women's prison when attackers armed with submachine guns and explosives blew a 2-meter (6-foot) hole in a prison

wall. One person was killed and six were injured in the blast. One of those who escaped is Susanna Ronconi, a former leader of the Red Brigades leftist group. She had been accused of taking part in the 1978 kidnapping and murder of former Premier Aldo

Police said the raid was carried out by at least three attackers, who exploded a car bomb at a wall of the exercise yard of the prison. The raiders passed submachine guns to the four women as they jumped through the hole, police said, and the group exchanged heavy gunfire with prison guards before escaping

Police set up roudblocks around this northern Italian town, which is 80 kilometers (50 miles) southeast of Verona, the city where the Red Brigades kidnapped U.S. Brig. Gen. James Dozier on Dec. 17. Gen. Dozier, who is still missing, is assigned to NATO's Southern

Police sources said the escape did not appear to be linked to the

abduction of Gen. Dozier, mainly because Miss Ronconi has split with the Red Brigades.

[Police in Verona said they were investigating the possibility the escape was an attempt by the Red Brigades to divert police forces from investigating the Dozier kidnapping. The Associated Press reported.]

Miss Ronconi, 30, was serving several sentences, including a 14-

Taxi Driver Killed In Basque Region

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain taxi driver, who escaped unhurt from a car bomb attack nine years ago, has been killed in the Basque

The body of the taxi driver, Pa-

bio Garayalde, 60, was found Sat-urday outside the town of Beras-

tegui. Responsibility for the shooting has not been claimed. On Friday, a Civil Guard patrol fired on stone-throwing demon-strators in the Basque town of Renteria, wounding two bystan-ders, an elderly man and a boy, 7.

On Women's Prison In North Italy year term for membership of Front Line, a group she joined after breaking with the Red Brigades. She was one of dozens of ex-

tremists accused in connection

with Mr. Moro's abduction and killing by the Red Brigades. The accused have not yet been tried.

The daughter of an Italian Air Force officer, Miss Ronconi once said she joined Italy's guerrilla movement to "exalt the role of women in the class struggle." She is the author of two essays on the

role of women in terrorist groups, entitled "The New Witches" and "Women Guerrillas." The other escapees were identified as Loredana Biancamano, 25, Federica Meroni, 25, and Marina

Miss Biancamano and Miss

Meroni were also members of

Front Line, a group which has been weakened by arrests and de-

fections. Miss Premoli was accused of belonging to the small October 22 group.
The escape was the first major jailbreak by Italian leftists since 16 men shot their way out of Milan's San Vittore jail in April, 1980. Ten were immediately recaptured, in-cluding Miss Roncom's former boyfriend, Corrado Alunni, the

founder of Front Line

Meanwhile, a high Communist Party source said Poland was being run by a "mixed group" of generals and top party leaders that meets frequently to make key deci-

The party source, who has ac-cess to restricted information at Central Committee headquarters, did not identify all the members of the unofficial ruling group. But he said that in addition to Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski and his depu-ty, Gen. Florian Siwicki, it includ-Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski and Kazimierz Barci-kowski and Stefan Olszowski, Pol-

itburo members. "It's not a military coup," he said, "but at the same time the military is not just acting as an instrument of the party. It's somewhere

premier who paid an official visit to Bonn last week, had gone into hiding after newspaper reports said he was seeking political asylum in the West.

according to the reports. during the weekend to embark on talks to coordinate their responses to the crisis. NATO foreign minis-ters were scheduled to meet, with Americans officials expected to appeal for backing for its economic sanctions against Poland and the

"every single jot and tittle" of the Foreign ministers from the 10

aster for the entire bloc.

In West Germany, police said Artur Rakowski, son of the deputy

The younger Rakowski, accompanied by his wife and 2-year-old son, had been living in Wiesbaden, West Germany, for four months, Western governments prepared

Soviet Union. In Washington, Lawrence S. Eagleburger, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, said Saturday that the West European nations would "by and large move in our direction." But Mr. Eagleburger stopped short of predicting that the Europeans would endorse

European Economic Community countries were scheduled to meet Monday in Brussels.

Saudi Terms **Set for Israel**

achieve a peaceful settlement, Prince Saud said. For them to accept Israel before Israel agrees to return all the occupied territories removes their negotiating cards,

Migration to California Begins to Decline

Housing Costs Cited as Immigration Slows for First Time Since 1971

By Robert Lindsey New York Times Service

Carlo and the carlo and the carlo

LOS ANGELES — The great migration of Americans to California is declining, analyses show, and many business leaders say the reason is that housing costs there are among the highest in the nation.

State demographers estimate that the number of persons who moved to California from elsewhere in the country in 1981 declined by 5 to 10 percent from the 1980 level.

It was the first significant decrease in the movement of Americans to California since 1971, when an earthquake and troubles in the state's acrospace industry interrupted the

While the number of Americans who moved to California declined in 1981, Elizabeth Hoag, a population researcher for the state's Department of Finance; said there had been a "tremendous increase" in immigration to the state from Latin America, Asia and elsewhere abroad.

Net Gain of 225,000

As a result, she said, it appeared that in 1981, possibly for the first time, more people moved to the state from foreign countries than from other states. Mrs. Hoag said she expected "net in-migration," a measurement that takes into consideration the movement of people out of the state as well as those who move in, to be about 225,000 in 1981.

Although final data are incomplete, she said an analysis of drivers' licenses suggested a drop of about 10 percent in domestic migration to the state this year, reversing the pattern of the last decade of annual increasSince the Gold Rush 130 years ago, California has been at the receiving end of a westward tide of immigrants from elsewhere in the nation. In the mid-1950s, in one of the great postwar population shifts of the United States, an average of more than 500 persons a day settled in Los Angeles alone.

But this rapid growth began to take a toll in terms of air pollution and congestion problems, and starting in 1963 the migration began to slow and then fall steeply. The trend accelerated after heavy layoffs in the aerospace industry in the late 1960s and the 1971 earthquake here that killed 65 persons.

Boom Fueled Migration

The migration from other states, especially New York and other older industrial areas of the Northeast, began to pick up in 1973, and accelerated later in the decade, fueled by a robust state economy that routinely created hundreds of thousands of jobs each year.

Economists, many of whom say they are optimistic about the long-term prospects for resumption of growth, attribute the decreased domestic migration last year partly to the nation's overall economic problems, which have slowed industrial expansion, reduced corporate job transfers and made it harder for some families in other states to sell a home before moving to California.

But many economists say the high price of housing in California is increasingly turning back would-be migrants from the Northeast and other parts of the country, as well as potential employers, in a pattern that they say is jeopardizing the state's economic

The California Roundtable, a group made up of many of the state's top business execu-tives, said recently, "The high cost of hous-ing is having a feedback effect on the entire economy and is posing a serious threat to continued economic growth in California."

High Median Price

According to the California Association of Realtors, in October the median price paid for a previously occupied home in the state was \$105,742, more than 50 percent higher than the national average.

In most urban areas in California, as well as the most popular suburbs, prices are much higher. For example, in Orange County, south of Los Angeles, the average price of a new home was more than \$135,000 in November. Sales agents say the figure would have been even higher had it not been for a slack market that they attributed to high in-

Many employers say they are finding it in-creasingly difficult to recruit people to work in California because of housing costs, and some say they have moved operations to other states because of the problems. Offi-cials of the University of California say dozens of potential faculty members have turned down jobs in the last year after citing the costs of homes.

Brig. Gen. Joseph D. Mirth, who is su-pervising Air Force activities on the space shuttle program here, said in an interview that an inability to ture qualified military personnel and civilian engineers because of the housing market had contributed signifi-cantly to delays in the project.

U.S. Aides Believe Albania Premier Was Killed

that of the party's first secretary.

Mr. Hoxha, who is 73, has been

The U.S. officials said Adil Car-

cani, an economic official who has

cation minister who has been the second-ranking official in the par-

ty's secretariat.

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — U.S. government officials believe that Albanian Premier Mehmet Shehu was killed last month and did not commit suicide, as the Albanian radio

The U.S. officials said they did not discount Yugoslav press re-ports that Mr. Shehu was killed during a meeting of the Albanian Communist Party's Central Com-mittee. They said, however, that they had seen no evidence for such

asserted at the time.

By David Binder

Last week's issue of Nin, a mag-azine published in Belgrade, spoke of "suspicions" that Mr. Shehr had fallen victim to "a top-level squaring of accounts." The 68year-old late premier had been the second-ranking Albanian leader after Enver Hoxha, the party chief,

Citing unspecified Western

H

sources, Nin said a Central Com-mittee meeting had been convened announcement that "on the night mittee meeting had been convened on the evening of Dec. 17 and that there had been a conflict between Mr. Hoxha and Mr. Shehu during

The magazine said the session had been held to discuss greater Albanian involvement in trade with the West, Mr. Shehu, as the head of government, was said to favor closer ties with the West, while Mr. Hoxha was said to be

Nin said that in the week before his death Mr. Shehu met with Greek and Romanian trade delegations as well as with several Western ambassadors. It concluded that he "was either forced to commit suicide or was murdered." The U.S. officials said their belief that Mr. Shehn had been a vic-

tim of foul play was based on what they interpreted as cool treatment of his death by the Tirana radio. At 7 p.m. on Dec. 18, the radio

dawning on Dec. 18, 1981, in a moment of nervous crisis, Com-rade Mehmet Shehu, member of the Polithero of the Central Combeen first deputy premier since 1974, would be a logical successor to Mr. Shehu, while Nin men-tioned Ramiz Alia, a former edumittee and chairman of the Coun-

Both Yugoslavs and Americans said there had been no previous indication of a rift between Mr. Shehu and Mr. Hoxha. They recalled that at a party congress in November, Mr. Shehn delivered a long speech after the party leader's

cil of Ministers of the People's So-cialist Republic of Albania, killed

opening address.

But the U.S. officials said they had noticed indications in the Albanian press of tensions in the leadership over the new five-year plan, which was adopted after considerable delay at the party con-

Mr. Shehu's death opens up the issue of succession, both to the

Greek Socialists Start Purge of Civil Service

New York Times Service ATHENS - Greece's Socialist government is proceeding to purge the civil service to end what it describes as a heavy bureaucracy and patronage system "preventing the

development of a modern state.

The conservative opposition, however, whose defeat in the October election ended several decades of rightist rule, vowed to resist the move, which it charged would cause national disruption and open the way for the establishment of a leftist, one-party state.

In introducing a bill in the parliament on Dec. 24 envisaging the dismissal of thousands of civil servants and advisers, the government was determined to "abolish the most negative features plagning our democracy and preventing the development of a modern state," said Agamemnon Koutsogiorgas, minister to the premier.

The bill is expected to be ap-proved because the Socialists hold a large parliamentary majority.

Under the measure, about 250 director-generals of ministries and their deputies would be retired with pensions and thousands of legal counselors and other advisers to government bodies would be dismissed without compensation. The bill would also dissolve about 50,000 consultative committees in state-controlled bodies, including ministries, public utilities, hospitals, universities, banks and the-

The measure would require retirement from the civil service after 35 years of service to facilitate em-ployment and promotion opportu-nities for younger people, and there would be a new system of promotions and entrance exams. Mr. Koutsogiorgas said that the

rightist governments that have ruled Greece since the war had filled the civil service with political appointees. The senior civil service posts created during the conservative years were a burden on the budget, slowed the government because of the many signatures re-quired and contributed to corrup-

Mr. Koutsogiorgas said director-

generals and senior civil servants had, increased sixfold under the conservatives since 1974, reaching nearly 5,000 and creating a historically unprecedented bureaucratic monster." The abolition of these posts, he added, would save the equivalent of \$6 million, which would be applied to the pay of juniot civil servants.

He dismissed opposition charges that the primary purpose of the measure was to purge thousands of civil servants who were thought to be loyal to the conservatives and who could obstruct Socialist poli-cies. He said the bill was intended to increase the productivity of the Greek bureaucracy, which is estimated to be half as productive as the average in Common Market countries.

The government was applauded for its move by teacher organiza-

The opposition New Democracy Party, however, has called on Premier Andreas Papandreou to withdraw the bill.

In a statement, the party charged that the bill would cause the unfair dismissal of thousands of capable civil servants, would provoke chaos in the administra-tion and would open jobs for inex-perienced Socialist Party members.

Greece Names Variis To EEC Relations Post

ATHENS — Grigorios Varfis has been appointed undersecretary of foreign affairs in charge of Greece's relations with the European Economic Community, a new ministerial post in the Socialist government of Premier Andreas anandreou.

Panayotis Roumeliotis succeeded Mr. Varfis as undersecretary in the ministry of coordination, the government announced Saturday. Mr. Varlis was a member of the team that negotiated Greece's en-try into the EEC last January, but resigned after differing with the former conservative New Democracy government over the entry

TV Debate on Freedom of Speech Ends in Shouting Match in France

PARIS - A live television debate on humor and freedom of expression turned into a rancorous, obscenity-laced shouting match with each side trying to drown out the other with insults and threats of violence.

Glasses were broken, chairs overturned and several of the more drunken of the 30-odd guests were forcibly escorted from the studio before the end of the program, "Right to Answer," Saturday.

The occasion for the debate was the death of the viciously satirical weekly magazine, Charlie Hebdo, which for 13 years took on

almost every taboo and sacred cow in French society.

Television producer and host Michel Polac brought the Charlie Hebdo staff together with several rightist journalists and other personalities for a discussion on humor and freedom of speech. But things got out of hand as threats and insults were traded between the Charlie Hebdo staff and conservative journalists.

Charlie Hebdo lost circulation steadily during the last few years, apparently not keeping pace with its original audience or capturing new, youthful readers. Some of the more violent insults

from its staffers were aimed at a group of high school students. "School kids are idiots," the publisher - who goes by the name of "Professor Choron" - yelled after one of the youths suggested that it was "not a good thing" to dismiss "all values." Mr. Choron was later thrown out of the studio.

Union Aide Jailed in Strike Reported To Be New Chief of U.S. Air Controllers

FORT WORTH, Texas - Gary Eads, the only executive board member of the air controllers union to be jailed for striking, has been chosen to head the union, the Fort Worth Star-Telegram has re-

The Kansas City Times, mean-while, quoted union officials as saying Mr. Eads was a "leading contender" to replace Robert F. Poli as president of the union, the Professional Air Traffic Controll-

ers Organization.
Mr. Poli resigned Thursday, saying he believed he had become an impediment to resolving the labor dispute. About 11,500 controllers were fired after they went on strike Aug. 3. The Federal Labor Relations Authority later stripped the union of its exclusive right to rep-

resent U.S. controllers. Mr. Eads, who has been a vice president of PATCO since 1978, was appointed by union board members Friday in a conference call, the Star-Telegram said Satur-day. Mr. Eads told the newspaper a new president had been chosen unanimously and would be an-nounced Monday. He said new officers do not have to be approved by a vote of the members Mr. Eads was jailed for three days in August for contempt of court after refusing to return to work. He was released after a federal judge in Kansas City deter-

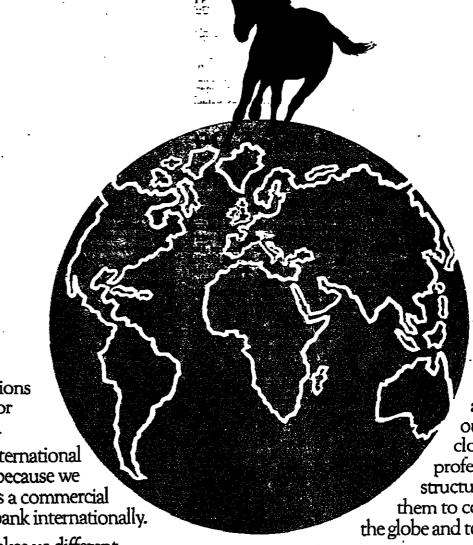
mined that, because the striking controllers had been fired, they could not be required to return to

São Tomé Leader Drops Defense Minister

LISBON - President Manuel Pinto da Costa of São Tomé and Principe has taken over the minis-try of defense and national securiin a government reshuffle, the Angolan news agency ANGOP reported from São Tomé.

The president, who is also premier, took over the ministry from Maj. Daniel Lima dos Santos Daio, it was announced Friday in the West African island republic.

Lloyds Bank a fresh approach to nternational banki



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RHINE OVERFLOWS - High waters from the Rhine have flooded the shores in Lahnstein, West Germany. Melting snow and continuous rainfalls have contributed to the floods.

A Few South Africans Join Hands To Fight Detention Without Trial

By Joseph Lelyveld

New York Times Service
JOHANNESBURG — At the
end of a long meeting here last
week of families whose relatives have been jailed by the security po-lice without charge, an Afrikaner professor raised his hand and quietly volunteered to call the attor-ney general's office on behalf of a housewife from the black township

The professor, who has a daughter in jail, noted that an Afrikaans-speaking person might have the best chance of reaching the public prosecutor - also an Afrikaner and persuading him to consider an appeal for the black woman to see her husband, who had been denied contact with his family or a lawyer since he was arrested in June.

in the South African context, the readiness of an Afrikaner to intervene on behalf of a black political prisoner is remarkable. But because he and the black woman happen to have two of South Africa's best-known political names, it became an extraordinary example of an alliance struck across the color line under the pressure of harsh

Professor Hendrik Koomhof is a brother of Pieter G. Koornhof, the Cabinet minister in the South African government who is prima-rily responsible for the administration of laws affecting blacks.

Nationalist Leader

The woman from Soweto was Zodwa Sisulu, whose father-in-law, W.M. Sisulu, was secretary-general of the African National Congress before being juiled for life 18 years ago; her husband. Zwelakhe, head of a black journalists' union, was emerging as an important opposi-tion figure before being put under

house arrest and then jailed. The idea of a Koornhof speaking up for a Sisulu would be starof recently detained people have been trying to create on an issue that has long since seemed to stop troubling most whites - detention

Acting on the assumption that the white public is only indifferent to the fate of detaines because it is ignorant of the sweeping powers given the police under the security laws, the relatives have formed what they call the Parents Support Committee to lobby on behalf of the prisoners. After three months, it has chapters here, in Cape Town

The relatives have put advertisements in newspapers ("Christmas wishes to all our absent children," one of these began), sent delega-tions to negotiate prison conditions with commanders of the security police, and held protest meetings and vigils in the streets.

Waves of Arrests

The security laws basically free the authorities from an obligation to acknowledge whom they are detaining, why they are being detained and where. As far as the group has been able to ascertain, 620 persons were detained for po-

The detentions last year came in waves and each of them carried off small numbers of politically active whites. Most blacks assume on the basis of bitter experience they have basis of bitter experience they have basis of bitter experience they have no rights when they fall afoul of the security police, but white parents had never been taught that lesson. So they started negotiating with the authorities on the conditions under which their some and

daughters were being held. After a meeting with the local scrurity police commander here,

tling to most South Africans, black or white. But it is an example of it had won a few points. They would be able to see their children, they were promised, and to send them clean clothes, books and

> sumed a few concessions would be enough to quiet the support com-mittee. But it soon became apparent the agreement reached here had no application in Cape Town or Durban, and that the security police headquarters outside Soweto, where blacks are often in-terrogated, simply shrugged it off. When the committee protested

on behalf of detainees who were still not being allowed visits or food parcels, it discovered the list of items it could send the prisoners had been abbreviated.

At the meeting Wednesday, the unspoken issue was whether the committee should concentrate on protesting what they took to be the violation of their earlier understanding about the conditions of detention, or the practice of deten-tion without trial itself. Ultimately, they seemed to de-

cide to do both - to seek an appointment with the head of the security police to talk about conditions, and to circulate an open let-ter to 100 top businessmen urging litical reasons last year and about 180 are now being held without charge.

them to demand "the unconditional release of all political detainees." They also talked about

behalf of Mrs. Sisulu, they had agreed they needed to prepare a

Herald Tribune

An Atlantic Gap Widens

The Polish crisis has produced a new and painful showing of Atlantic disarray. The United States moved to condemn the coup in Warsaw and to impose limited sanctions against the Polish regime and the Kremlin. But the allies have variously hung back on both fronts. Why?

Poland is not remote from Europe or from Europe's interest or security. It is in the heart of the NATO treaty area. What is happening there is precisely the sort of intimidation and violence that NATO was organized to protect its members against. West Europe's own neighbors are the perpetrators. Is West Europe satisfied to have Americans come to feel that the suppression of democratic move-ments by force on the European continent is of small consequence to Europeans?

The geopolitical facts of life being constant, the values at stake in Poland cannot be defended there in the same ways that they presumably would be defended if they were under siege in, say, West Germany. The fact remains that what Solidarity has been doing since 1980 is essentially to assert Poland's European heritage. Morally, Europeans should be first to recognize this.

Helmut Schmidt's response is especially puzzling. The West German chancellor presumably does not lack sympathy for Solidarity. He surely understands the role the United States plays in helping to keep the European balance. But he has seemed distracted. The declaration of martial law caused no perceptible ripple in his talks with his East German counterpart. He ignores the damage martial law has done to his concept of détente with the East, or at least so one

"I lived through '56 and '68 and '70 and

76," said an unnamed Polish Communist in

Warsaw last week, "but this one was differ-

ent. We had a year and a half to create some-

thing unique and beautiful. This time I

thought, there's really a chance to reform So-

cialism, to change it, to make it just and

make it work. Now I don't believe that can

ever happen again. There can't be Commu-

The woman's catalog of Polish rebellions

testifies that not much can be said for Com-

munism with tanks. From Berlin to Peking, it

has failed to produce the bread that was sup-

posed to justify tyranny and conquest. From

Lenin to Mao, it has made a mess of appor-

tioning what bread it has. Gangs of one, four

or a million — the leaders of Djilas' "new

class" - have misappropriated the rights

and produce of their people, always blaming

The Poles are the first, but surely not the

Three weeks into the deed, it is still hard to

discern what Gen. Jaruzelski hoped to

achieve with his "state of war" against the

Polish people. If it was to make them work

efficiently at the point of a bayonet, he was a

fool. If it was to shock them into canceling a

few more political demonstrations so as to

protect the freedoms already gained, as he

claimed, he has failed. He now stands before

his people twice condemned, a Soviet stooge

Now as before, the only way to revive Po-

land's economy is by a deal between Solidar-

ity and governmental authority. Most of the

union rebels would have to accept a nominal

"supremacy" of the Communist Party and a

Soviet-oriented foreign policy. The soldiers

and Communists who want to save their

employing Gestapo methods.

last, to answer with a crowd of 10 million.

Tanks may crush them now, but then there

failure on the gang that went before.

nism without tanks."

Is she right?

will be 20 million.

gathers from the comments he has made from his vacation beach in Florida.

Some people in Washington ask why Mr. Reagan did not wait to bring the allies along on sanctions. The Europeans appear relieved that he did not put them on the spot. What might consultation have produced? Perhaps, in a month's time, an agreement to cut back the delivery of third-class mail?

A case can always be made for a grin-andbear-it policy: It saves wear and tear, minimizes public embarrassment, and lets the Alliance limp on. But the purpose of the Alliance is to give Europe the benefits that flow from everyone's understanding that the United States cares. Is it in Europe's interest for the feeling to grow in the United States that Europe itself does not care?

Not so long ago, Mr. Reagan was being widely depicted as something of a madman brandishing nuclear weapons and blowing on the East-West coals. He made a major impact on responsible Atlantic opinion by the way he moved to the table with the Soviet Union; those talks, on nuclear weapons in Europe, go on. Now it is suggested in some European quarters that he is overreacting to Poland for his own shadowy political or diplomatic reasons.

We don't think Mr. Reagan is overreactthere is a crusis - Iran, Afghanistan, the Middle East, Poland — the Atlantic gap gets a bit wider. No one event is determinative, but the cumulative effect is real.

center in the unions. Yet to achieve that, Jaruzelski would have to be man and patriot

enough to confess serious error. He would

have to release Solidarity's leaders and turn

his troops against the party goons who insist

on crushing the union. Don't bet on such a

reversal, but until tanks learn to milk cows

Having acquiesced, for 35 years, to even

greater brutality in Eastern Europe, why is

this America's concern? Why not let the So-

viet system decay at its own pace? The an-

swer lies not in Wilsonian pieties about "self-

The Soviet military machine is Commu-

nism's only impressive achievement, and the

longer it occupies half of Europe, the greater

the West's stake in the quality of government

it imposes. The costlier the occupation, the

more the Russians will yearn to expand their

power to pay the bill. The more onerous they

have to make their tyranny, the more they

will feel threatened by democracy and pros-

perity in the West. A European balance of

That was the principle written into the Helsinki Accords of 1975. To gain recogni-

tion at last of the division of Europe into

democratic and Communist halves, the Rus-

sians accepted a code of conduct for their

realm, promising respect for basic human

rights and a livelier trade in ideas as well as

goods. However much dishonored in prac-

tice, that code proclaimed the cultural unity

of Europe and the painfully learned lesson

that barbarity in any part of the continent

It was not to wrest Poland from the Rus-

sians' sphere that the West lent it \$30 billion.

or that the Polish people finally rebelled. As

the woman in Warsaw said, it is a workable

Communism that they seek — and that

Ronald Reagan, of all people, even now wise-

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

threatens war across the whole.

ly offers to assist.

power requires stability East and West.

and mine coal, it remains a possibility.

determination" but in those tanks.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Game ing. He continues, after all, to solve the Soviet Union's farm crisis for it. We think some Europeans are underreacting. Each time

Communism and Tanks

By William Safire

Of 1982

WASHINGTON — One of the few conso-lations about the old year is that the actions of the Reagan administration were more moderate than its words. It reminds us

for 1982 of the advice offered by many public

servants in the past: Pay attention to what governments do rather than to what they say.

President Reagan, among others, illustrates the point. He has not been quite a prisoner of his campaign rhetoric. He is condemned for not putting his words and his acts together.

but this may be the hope of his next three years in the presidency.

For when he is confronted by the facts, he denies he is switching, but he switches. As an old sports reporter, he learned that on fourth

down and seven to go, you punt.

He was sore at the Cubans and he threatened to get "at the root" of Communist subversion in Central America, but he didn't

do much about it. He was outraged by the So-viet conspiracy in Poland, but he merely de-nied them the trade and technology they could

get elsewhere. He called the Soviets liars, cheats and atheists who would do anything to

conquer the world, and vowed to "punish them for their evil deeds in Poland," but he wrote letters to Brezhnev at the same time suggesting

land and Afghanistan, and he continued the nuclear arms talks with them in Geneva.

America's allies are astonished by this per-formance. They think there is no logic to it, but they would be alarmed and deeply divided

if he acted as restlessly as he talks. If he really

believed what he says about the ominous in-tentions of the Soviets, he would in logic start

the new year by calling for a military draft, which Secretary of State Haig has wanted for years. And if he really wanted to "punish" the

they might meet in 1982 and talk it all over. Meanwhile, he was careful to keep shipping them grain, despite their interference in Po-

WASHINGTON — There W was once an annual tradi-tion called the Office Pool, a device to stretch readers' imaginations, force long-range thinking and slyly slip in my own prog-nostications about the year ahead. Because some grimly frolicsome readers clipped these columns to confront me with them at year's end, this tradition was abandoned several years ago. With the embarrassment passed, here we go again:

I. First of the White House Troika to leave will be (a) Ed Meese, to run for attorney gener-al of California; (b) Jim Baker, to run against Lloyd Bentsen for senator from Texas; (c) Mike Deaver, to run for cover.

2. Within the next year, the government of Israel will (a) give back the last third of Sinai to Egypt; (b) make surprise progress on autonomy talks before a high-level U.S. emissary appears; (c) smash the PLO and end the creeping Syrian annexa-tion of Lebanon; (d) hold new

elections; (e) all four. 3. The workers of Poland will (a) cool off and suffer in silence; (b) explode and be crushed by Russians and East Germans; (c) resist with sporadic violence and slowdowns until some concessions are made.

4. The foreign economic story of the year will be (a) panic in West Germany after the bank-ruptcy of Poland; (b) crumbling of the Common Market under French demands for protection-ism; (c) dumping of Japanese goods on the U.S. market and the fierce reaction in America.

5. The new high-level American emissary to Israeli-Egyptian

Reagan Talks Tougher Than It Means

By James Reston

Soviets, he would stop the grain shipments and postpone the nuclear arms talks. Actually, he is a very gabby but cautious man.

is a very gabby but cautious man.

He does not have a world policy but a movie script. He denounces the villains in a Christmas message, of all places, and then goes off to California for the bolidays, along with Haig, at Palm Springs. Other leaders do the same: Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany is at Sanibel Island off the coast of Florida; Brezhnev is at his dacha, while the propaganda machines keen blazing away about the crises in

machines keep blaring away about the crises in East-West and allied relations.

Nobody is really satisfied with this state of affairs, but they could be worse, and Reagan's symbolic anchor has had some useful results.

The Soviets have not invaded Poland, as they might have without fear of a clear break with

Washington, Israel has had second thoughts

after Reagan's stern reaction to Begin's annex-ation of the Golan. And the European allies

have begun to wonder about their security if

they allow their neutralists and pacifists to break the American military connection.

in the allied capitals about Reagan's casual approach to foreign policy problems. The general complaint is that this administration has no

strategy, no clear interpretation of the world;

that it is playing diplomatic chess, one move at a time, without any pattern in mind — talking

tough, but acting soft, and confusing its sup-

porters and adversaries in the process.

What is developing is a feeling that this ad-

ministration has some dogmatic objectives and

some vague and contradictory assumptions about how to achieve them, but that their poli-

cies are not working, either at home or abroad. And that the president, relying on staff, does not really have a very good or united staff, but

Even so, there is anxiety in Washington and

'I Don't Know About You, but I'm Going Back to Tea Leaves and Eye of Newt.'

autonomy negotiations will be (a) Sol Linowitz: (b) Leonard Garment; (c) Laurence Silberman; (d) Vernon Jordan.

6. U.S. unemployment will (a) peak at 9 percent in midsummer then slowly gentle down; (b) reach the double digits before midsummer and then not come down significantly all year; (c) peak first just below 10 percent, giving everyone hope, then take off again.

tinue to drop and level off at under 5 percent; (b) surge again to double digits, bringing about the worst of both worlds; (c) drift back upward as the Fed is forced to reflate.

8. The next successful revolution, overthrowing the govern-ment in power, will take place in (a) Angola; (b) Iran; (c) El Salvador; (d) Libya.

9. Front-runner in the opinion polls for the Democratic presidential nomination will be (a) Kennedy; (b) Mondale; (c) Glenn; (d) Hart.
10. Results of the 1982 elec-

tions will be (a) Republicans gain in Senate, Democrats gain in House; (b) Republican sweep; (c) Democratic sweep.

11. Reagan's popularity in the Gallup Poll (a) remains at the current 51 percent; (b) rises; (c)

eases to 45 percent; (d) plunges below 40 percent. 12. The biggest U.S. domestic

controversy of the year will be (a) the tax cut supposedly needed to reduce the looming deficit: (b) the demand for wage and price controls; (c) the freeze of the cost-of-living adjustment; (d)

the campaign to cut the national defense budget. 13. America's biggest international controversy of the year will be (a) with China over U.S. willingness to sell the FX fighter to Taiwan; (b) with the Soviet Union over the U.S. demand to reduce strategic arms; (c) with the European allies and Japan over their reluctance to respond to Soviet aggression.

a divided group of advisers, who contend on television for his and the public's attention.

The result is that the Congress and the allies tend to go off on their own. The allies don't think his sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union will help the Polish people or intimate the Russians but merely intimate them.

idate the Russians, but merely irritate them and perhaps bring them closer together.

and perhaps bring them closer together.

Likewise, the allies have no faith that Reagan's anger against Prime Minister Begin of Israel, however justified, will change Israel's policies, so long as Reagan continues to finance the Israel policies he says he opposes.

They respect his anger but reject his policy and go off on their own without any evidence that

So what is to be done in the new year? The

administration is aware of the question, as it

comes to the end of the president's first year

in the White House, but the answer so far is probably: not much. The allies have some

vague suggestions, carefully muttered, and all

are controversial and divisive within the

Bring back Henry Kissinger, who, despite all his enemies, has a sense of strategy, and the confidence of the allies?

Arrange a meeting between Reagan and Brezhnev early in 1982 rather than let things loiter down into a crisis that would have to be

Get the leaders of the administration and

These are not the administration's favorite

the Congress together in a serious nonpartisan

discussion of foreign policy before they divide in the congressional elections next November?

questions at the start of the new year, but there

is room for compromise on foreign policy, both in Washington and within the alliance,

for in private conversation the president is

ss dogmatic than he sounds in public. 0/982, The New York Times.

they know where they're going.

Reagan high command.

confronted later in the year?

14. Reagan's greatest failure will be (a) to refuse to hang tough through recession until inflation is cured; (b) to lose allies America has in vain pursuit of allies it would like to have; (c) to succumb to premature summitry in pursuit of popularity.

15. Reagan's greatest success will be (a) to remain personally liked despite failure to carry out his mandate; (b) to direct the flow of power away from Washington; (c) to combine strength of will with a military buildup to stop the Soviet bid for strategic superiority.

My own choices are 1-a, 2-e, 3-c, 4-b, 5 through 7-c, 8-b, 9-a, 10-a, 11 through 14-c, 15-b. Any especially egregious errors will have been caused by misprints in this paragraph. Any reader who gets more than five answers right should not be reading this col-

umn but writing it.
6/982, The New York Times.

country would have to tolerate a rival power **Bumps in Washington**

The Reagan administration's drive to reduce federal jobs and functions has produced enormous uncertainty and demoralization throughout government, with the notable exception of the defense agencies. Over the next two years firings should accelerate as the administration tries to reach its goal of cutting non-defense jobs by at least 75,000.

Some workers will face dismissal after only a few days' notice. This harsh treatment is possible because many agency heads issued blanket notices of possible layoffs a few months ago. Later came a five-day warning to the relatively few employees finally given the door - thereby avoiding the inconvenience (to the bosses) of having disgruntled employees hanging around during the required 30-day notification period.

Finding a new job will not be easy. The "outside" job market is in a generally disastrous state, and many workers - especially those who have been in government for many years - have skills with limited use in the private sector. The fabled "revolving door"

by which departing government employees move smoothly into the corners of the private sector with which they have been dealing for years turns out to be rather narrow.

Agencies have yet to receive the final word as to how much of the recent increases in general and executive salaries will have to be absorbed out of their current resources. This puts personnel managers in a bind. No one wants to lay off workers now if it may later turn out that budgets can carry a larger staff. Adding to this confusion is the extraordi-

nary disruption to an agency's working that occurs when laid-off workers exercise their right to claim other federal jobs by "bumping" workers with less seniority. The chain reaction set off by laying off one person may result in three or four other disgruntled workers being shifted to jobs of lesser status for which they are less well suited. You may not think that government is efficient enough now, but wait until you see what it's like after two years of hard bumps.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Jan. 4: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Differences Over Cuba

WASHINGTON — In official and Congressional circles the greatest interest is expressed in the suggestion that the solution of the Cuban question lies not so much in the annexation as in a protectorate by the United States, similar to that of England over Egypt, which should maintain order and under which the Cubans should have self-government. The Administration feels, however, that it will have great difficulty in pressing back the annexation sentiment in Congress. There is undoubtedly a feeling growing in Congress that there must either be complete annexation or a permanent protectorate over Cuba and that the United States military forces now there will never be withdrawn.

1932: Mahatma Gandhi Arrested

BOMBAY - Mahatma Gandhi was arrested this morning on his way from Bombay to Ahmeda-bad. Still observing his weekly day of silence and prayer that he had begun a few hours earlier, the leader of the "New India" descended from the train at a little wayside station. The mahatma's arrest, it is understood, is the sequel to his blunt declaration to the viceroy, Lord Willingdon, that he assumed full responsibility for the revival of the civil disobedience movement. His previous assurance that every effort would be made to conduct the struggle in a strictly nonviolent manner is considered by the authorities to be insufficient guarantee against disorders and the dislocation of business.

The Press Might Do Well to Report on Itself

per as readers themselves.

Lippmann, commenting on disillu-

signment about the press, observed

what is sauce for the goose

WASHINGTON - Many W newspaper readers would agree that there was some right-

eous good stuff in a recent speech made in Washington by the pub-lisher of the Los Angeles Times, Tom Johnson. Any number might fancy themselves having written the more quotable remarks.

For instance: "We of the press ought to admit it. There are too many violations of journalistic ethics. The fact is that many in our profession have been guilty of con-flicts of interest, have been guilty of presenting outright fiction as fact, have been guilty of irresponsi-ble and prejudicial reporting."

And this: "I believe this suspi-cion will persist until we are will-ing to apply to ourselves the same standards we demand of others. We cannot have it both ways pleading our rights under the First Amendment while opting to re-main silent under the Fifth. We exempt ourselves from accountability while demanding it of others."

The above and more came on Dec. 8 in the annual Frank E. Gannett Lecture under the auspices of the Washington Jour-nalism Center. Johnson was dis-cussing the performance of the news media in relation to other in-stitutions with which it has daily contact: the government, the law, business. Those fields were represented in the audience.

Earlier, he had said: "I cannot recall a time when the communications industry — itself a powerful institution — has been under broader or more insistent assault by other powerful institutions in our society.

And: "Until we are as open as we expect others to be, the public will continue to regard us as one powerful institution doing battle with other power institutions — and also as having a dubious administration of our unique vantage because of our unique

constitutional protections." It should be said that Johnson criticized those other institutions also, including the Reagan admin-istration for its intention to amend the Freedom of Information Act. But such public outspokenness about the media is almost unheard of from the chief operating officer of a major publication.

By Robert J. McCloskey

An important question is how much attention the press gives to such frank admissions from within the profession. The answer: not much. A survey of metropolitan dailies shows that only The Washington Post and Johnson's own paper gave the story any space.

The Post, after producing a skimpy account back with the business news, published lengthy excerpts on the op-ed page two weeks later. The Los Angeles Times carried an Associated Press dispatch on page 11 the day after the speech. Elsewhere, the daily media turned a deaf ear.

Perhaps this is to make too much of a transient thing, and it should be accepted that the news business will go on doing a more complete job of covering everybody else's business than its own. You may be sure that if a government of the latter than the sure that it a government of the latter than the sure than the latter than the la ment official or a corporate executive did a number on the press, the story would not want for attention.

For the news media to subject itself openly to the scrutiny and analysis to which it subjects other enterprises may be equivalent to asking the emperor himself to say he is without clothes. Most observers, however, would see that for what it is: fair play.

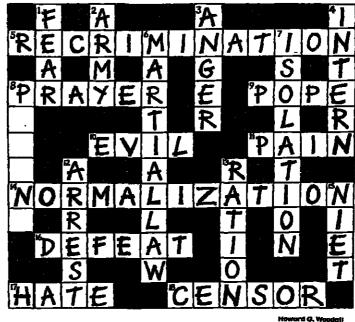
To be sure, there are stirrings of concern within the profession for ethical standards that are at least as well accepted as those for other pursuits. The American Society of Newspaper Editors recently commissioned a guidebook on journal-istic ethics. Editors themselves are probably split as to whether there can or ought to be an equivalent of the Ten Commandments for news-

paper managers.

Most papers already have indi-vidual codes that tend to be a mixture of standards designed to govern the selection and content of news coverage, together with prohibitions on what journalists may and may not accept — free tickets, free lunches, for example - in performance of their work. Most of these codes have been on the books for some years, being honored in the breach, most critics would say. Additionally now, 20 or

— that is to say for public men, businessmen, bankers, labor leaders, artists - must be sauce for the more sizable dailies in the country employ ombudsmen as independgander: for reporters, editors, commentators, book reviewers, dra-matic critics." The lack of open criticism of the press, he said, "de-prives the press itself of the beneent internal critics. They represent the readership and react to the pa-Still, there is skepticism. More fits of the very principle of which than 50 years ago, Walter

the press is, in relation to everything else, the chief exponent." ©1982, The Washington Post.



Katharine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberge

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Warning Schmidt Quietly

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON — In the first round of his uphill battle to keep the Western alliance from splitting over U.S. sanctions against the Some will delive this resident Reagan will deliver this warning to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on Tuesday: The West cannot permit Moscow to use Poland to split the alliance.

Such a warning would seem to be superfluous. What makes it im-perative is the widening gap be-tween West Germany and the United States over Reagan's stern response to Soviet complicity in the Polish tragedy. With strong backing from the Italians and, only slightly less so, from France and Britain, America faces a West Germany whose insistence on the distribution of the antidurability of detente is the antithesis of Reagan's hardening policy toward the Soviet Union.

Thus, in his Oval Office tête-àtête with Schmidt. Reagan intends not to threaten or bluster. He will simply caution that West German-Soviet business-as-usual will infuriate Congress and could in the end give Moscow the prize it has al-ways sought: the breakup of the

Western alliance.
But the president's cards are in low digits. The sanctions he is using against Moscow will not in-volve much self-sacrifice in America, mainly because it has very little industrial trade with the Soviet Union. That weakens his case for the moral issue: that the Western democracies and Japan cannot sit by and fiddle while Poland burns der Soviet orders to destroy the Polish workers' movement.

Politics

In any case, the moral issue all but disappeared with Reagan's de-cision early last year to end the Soviet grain embargo, imposed as punishment for the invasion of Afghanistan. That was a domestic political decision, pure and simple. to help American farmers, it opens the way for Schmidt to say no to U.S.-style sanctions on similar grounds, arguing that West Ger-man producers exert no less political clout on his government than U.S. farmers do on Reagan's.

Also troublesome is Reagan's failure to have eliminated the "gray area" impasse in consultations about Poland. The Western alliance had reached agreement or what to do, but only if Sovie troops crossed the border to liqui-date Solidarity, U.S. planners had long suspected that Moscow would order Solidarity to be crushed by Polish forces acting as proxies. But the United States never could ge West Germany to agree on a common alliance reaction to such "internal" repression, leaving the

"gray area" of ambiguity. Moscow has brilliantly exploited that "gray area," but so haw Schmidt and the anti-American left wing of his Social Democratic Party. The "gray area" has become a crutch for the avoidance of anti-Soviet actions in Bonn.

The Bone

In his Dec. 30 statement explaining the continued inaction of Schmidt's government, Kurt Becker, the official spokesman, emphasized the "varying evaluations of the events" in Poland. Translated. that means West Germany does not accept Reagan's finding of Soviet "complicity."

Likewise, Becker stated ar , Schmidt's "principle" that "Po-land must solve its problems alone without outside intervention" ignoring official U.S. disclosure that the martial law decrees were published surreptitiously in Mos-cow months ago and carried out with top Soviet generals secretly

calling the shots in Warsaw. Reagan will not confront Schmidt with such fundamental disagreements. Nor will be express indignation of his top aides over Schmidt's claim (contained in

Becker's statement) that the Dec. 30 visit to Bonn by Polish Deputy Premier Mieczysław Rakowski was "a clear reaction to Bonn's politicai influence on the situation. For the Reagan administration that sentiment is on a rough par with Schmidt's long-standing claim to be the West's valued bridge to Soviet President Leonic Brezhnev. Some U.S. officials sus-

pect that political pressures or Schmidt have forced him to proclaim West Germany as a media-tor between the United States and the Soviet Union, when in fact it is the most powerful European mem-ber of the alliance. It is not Reagan's plan to irritate

such open sores. Nor will he pressure Schmidt to cancel the So gas pipeline, although the coalition government of Italy — one of the future benefactors of Soviet gas — has agreed to reconsider Italy. participation, and the United States wants it canceled.

The crisis in the alliance tran scends the pipeline. West German trade with the East Bloc or who said what when. These matters ar wasting flesh on the bones of th alliance, but it is the bone itsel that is in danger of disintegrating. 91982, Field Enterprises Inc.

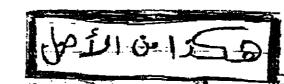
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id Chun Names Premier In a Reshuffle Aimed At Boosting Economy

By Henry Scott Stokes New York Times Service TOKYO --- President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea appointed Yoo Chang Soon as premier Sunday to succeed Nam Duck Woo. and replaced five mainly economic ministers in the first major Cabinet reshulfle since Mr. Chun took over

Commence of the second of the

as head of state in September, A presidential spokesman said that Mr. Chun made the changes to achieve better progress under South Korea's new five-year devel-

opment plan, starting this year. **Huge Aid Requests**

The decision to replace Mr. Nam, a respected economic technocrat, with Mr. Yoo, former head of the Korean Traders Association, came as a surprise in Japan. The move appeared to reflect Mr. Chun's dissatisfaction with Mr. Nam's handling of the economy. Mr. Chun made the central bank governor, Kim Joon Sung, deputy premier and head of the Economic Planning Board, and named new finance, construction and energy

The South Korean economy grew 7.1 percent in real terms last year, mainly because of an improved rice harvest, compared with a drop of 6.2 percent in 1980, when the rice crop failed. But Mr. Chun appears deeply concerned over progress of the economy, as his request for a large injection of Japanese economic aid shows.

Last year Japanese aid was \$80 million. Japan considers that high figure for an economy such as South Korea's, which has an average per capita income of \$1,636 in 1981. According to experts in Japan, the aid request means that South Korea can no longer be con-

sidered a developing nation.
But last autumn Mr. Chun suddenly asked Tokyo for \$6 billion in government credits for his new five-year plan, and \$4 billion in private investments and bank loans. South Korea's economy has been plagued by inadequate exports, mounting unemployment and rising foreign debts.

Under pressure from the United States, Japan is moving swiftly toward a major aid agreement with South Korea, reflecting the urgency of Korean needs, according to Foreign Ministry officials. Signs that Japan is ready to move toward an aid agreement are:

• An unconfirmed report by the Asahi newspaper during the week-end that Japan will offer \$3.5 billion in yen credits to South Korea for the five-year plan.

• Plans for Akitane Kiuchi, a key diplomat in charge of Korean affairs in Tokyo, to visit Seoul later this month for talks on the aid

package.

Tentative schedules for Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi to go to Seoul in the early spring and for Premier Zenko Suzuki to follow later in the year to formally seal the aid deal.

Japanese diplomats said that aid to South Korea is one of three priorities in foreign policy for the Suzuki Cabinet. The others are steps to reduce Japan's trade surpluses with the West, and talks with the Soviet Union aimed at the return of islands off Hokkaido occupied by the Russians after

Of the three, aid to Seoul appears the easiest target. Also, the United States strongly favors a move by Japan to show confidence in Mr. Chun, who seized power at the head of a military junta in 1980 and later was elected president by a picked electoral college under a new constitution.

It is widely believed that the key to Mr. Chun's success will be the economy. Real growth during 1980-81 was close to zero, while Seoul's foreign debts surged to almost \$30 billion and unemployment tended to rise, although reliable unemployment statistics are not available.

The aid proposal, coupled with bids for Japanese private investment and loans, calls for a considerable increase in South Korea's foreign indebtedness. But Mr. Chun appears to have no alternative to borrowing abroad to succeed in his strategy for a "second take-off" after his mentor, Park Chung Hee, launched an industrial revolution in the mid-1960s.

State Yen Credits

Japanese state yen credits are seen as key, because big business would likely follow the govern-ment lead. Japanese business is favorably impressed by Mr. Chun's restoration of calm in South Korea with the aid of a revived military and civilian security apparatus. The Japanese government is also willing to overlook a previous stumbling block to good relations



Yoo Chang Soon

the imprisonment of opposition leader Kim Dae Jung on charges of sedition.

Mr. Kim, whose death sentence was commuted to life in prison by Mr. Chun, is in jail, along with with a dozen co-defendants. Mr. Kim was taken from Japan in 1973 by Mr. Park's notorious Korean entral Intelligence Agency. But Kakuei Tanaka, a former

premier who is Japan's most pow-erful politician behind the scenes, said in an interview that the Kim case is closed and has no bearing on Seoul's aid request. Mr. Tana-ka, who was premier at the time of Mr. Kim's abduction from a Tokyo hotel, is considered an authority on the case.

An aid agreement with South Korea "will be concluded," Mr. Tanaka said, speaking in effect for the conservative ruling party, the

U.S. Reportedly Seeks Use of Port in China

TOKYO -- A Japanese newspaper reported Sunday that the United States is negotiating with China for the U.S. 7th Fleet to use port facilities in the northeast city of Dairen.

No confirmation of the report in the Yomiuri newspaper could be obtained from Japanese government officials, cited by the newspaper as its source. Nor was there any comment from the U.S. forces in Japan, where the 7th Fleet uses Yokosuka as a home base. [A State Department spokesman

in Washington said he had no information on the report. But U.S. military sources said that given the state of relations between China and the United States, it was unlikely any such talks were going on, Reuters reported.]

The Tokyo paper also reported that the United States has set up a communications and monitoring facility in western China to observe Soviet nuclear tests and aircraft. It attributed its information overnment sources.

Last June, The New York Times and NBC reported that one or two listening posts manned by Chinese technicians using U.S. equipment had been set up in Xinjiang. The Chinese government responded at the time by saying, "We have nev-er heard of it."

The Yomiuri said the Japanese government was "taking great interest in the information it obtained through unofficial diplo-matic channels that negotiations

are going on to make Dairen a home port to supply water and food to the U.S. 7th Fleet," Dairen is also known as Luda and Dalian. "The government takes this move as indicating a possibility that U.S.-China military relations

ering the buildup of the Soviet Pacific fleet," the newspaper said. On the monitoring base, the Yomiuri said "government and Defense Agency sources have con-firmed that the base is located near Lop Nur in Xinjiang Uygur, west-

will strengthen yet more in count-

reportedly completed before the summer of 1981," it said.

The newspaper reiterated reports that the United States sought the use of the monitoring base to compensate for losing a base in northern Iran after the downfall of

The newspaper said the government sources interpreted the re-ports as showing that U.S.-Chinese military cooperation had been accelerating faster than expected.

14 Killed in Indian Crash United Press International

NEW DELHI - Fourteen persons died when a passenger train hit a truck on a railway crossing near Hapur town, about 30 miles (48 kilometers) west of New Delhi, the Press Trust of India said Satur-

Marcos Foes in U.S. Fear Crackdown on Their Activities

Washington Post Service LOS ANGELES — A series of actions by federal officials, including a midnight raid on the San Francisco home of a leading oppofears of a major crackdown on anti-Marcos activities among the estimated 800,000 people of Philip-

pine descent in the United States. U.S. officials say there is no attempt on the part of the U.S. government to frustrate Filipino dissent, but Philippine dissidents are concerned that the Reagan administration is involved in an organized campaign to shore up Mr. Marcos' rule.

They point to a visit to Manila by Secretary of State Alexander
M. Haig Jr., complimentary remarks about Mr. Marcos by Vice

Bush and a II.S. Philip-President Bush and a U.S.-Philippine extradition treaty signed in wember as further indications of strong new U.S. support for Marcos. The actions are a sharp change from the approach of the Carter administration, which was a frequent critic of human rights policies in the Philippines.

'A Great Effort'

"There has been definitely a great effort between the Reagan administration and the Marcos regime to repress any resistance here," said Steve Psinakis, a journalist and anti-Marcos activist whose home was raided the night of Sept. 17 by about 20 federal agents using two dogs sniffing for

During the three-hour raid, agents unwrapped Christmas presents meant for Mr. Psinakis' chil-dren, and copied or confiscated many personal papers. If those papers fell into Mr. Marcos' hands, they could be used against dissi-dents in the Philippines, Mr. Psi-

Assistant U.S. Attorney William Farmer, who is involved in a federal grand jury investigation in San Francisco into whether persons in the United States are connected to bombings in the Philippines, indicated in an interview that the search had been based on information that bomb parts and tools might be found at Mr. Psinakis'

According to a list left by federagents with Mr. Psinakis, no obvious bomb materials were found. But agents subpoenaed for grand jury testimony another critic of Mr. Marcos who was at the Psinakis house at the time, Charles

caliber handgun and a picture of people hoiding weapons were tak-en from Mr. Avila.

The U.S. investigation is the result of bombings in the Philippines nent of Philippine President Ferdinal In late 1980. One of the explosions nand E. Marcos, have aroused was at a convention in Manila of the American Society of Travel Agents that injured about 20 persons, seven of them Americans, A revolutionary anti-Marcos group called the April 6 Liberation Movement claimed responsibility for that bombing, but the leading opponents of Mr. Marcos in the United States have denied involvement with the group,

State Department Denial

A U.S. State Department official said the investigation "is not a political effort of any kind. We are looking to uncover violations of U.S. law."

Individuals in this country linked to the bombings could be prosecuted under the U.S. Neutrality Act, which prohibits conspira-cies to forcibly overthrow allied governments, or unus use Export and Munitions Control vernments, or under the Arms Act, which bars the unauthorized export of arms and explosives

from the United States

A key figure in the investigation is Victor Burns Lovely, 36, a naturalized U.S. citizen from the Philippines who was arrested in Manila

after being injured in a hotel explosion in 1980.

While in Philippine custody. Mr. Lovely signed confessions connect-ing dissidents in the United States, including Mr. Psinikis, with the anti-Marcos violence, U.S. authorities arranged for Mr. Lovely to come to San Francisco to testify before the grand jury.

However when he reached the United States, his attorney in Los Angeles, Jose Lauchengeo, said that Mr. Lovely disavowed his confessions, contending that he was tortured into making them. Mr. Lovely has refused to testify further before the grand jury and is-free on his own recognizance while he appeals a contempt ruling designed to force him to testify. Fear of Returning

Mr. Lauchengco said he fears that Mr. Lovely can easily be re-turned to the Philippines and be further tortured if the U.S. Senate

ratifies the extradition treaty signed in November. Anti-Marcos leaders said they fear the treaty could be used to extradite several prominent Filipinos wanted on

what they call fraudulent charges of murder and other criminal offenses made against them because they oppose Mr. Marcos.

The most prominent of these is former Philippine Sen. Benigno Aquino Jr., now a fellow at Harvard's Center for International Affairs. For years, he was a prisoner in Manila until Mr. Marcos freed him in 1980 to seek medical treatment in the United States.

Appeals Possible

Mr. Psinakis, Mr. Aquino and Raul F. Manglapus, a prominent opponent of Mr. Marcos in the ashington area, and several other dissident leaders were visited almost simultaneously in March by federal agents asking about the Philippine bombings, but they have denied involvement in any violent acts. A State Department official said

if the extradition treaty is ratified. requests from the Marcos government for the return of suspects in the United States must first be approved by the State Department and the Justice Department.

But even with approval from Washington for extradition, a person in danger of extradition may argue before a U.S. judge that the evidence and the legal system of

the requesting country should for-bid his extradition and he may appeal the case to the U.S. Supreme

Court. A Senate staff member said it was unclear whether the treaty would be ratified. A State Department spokesman said persons who have been granted political asylum in the United States are not automatically safe from extradition but the fact that they were granted

asylum would weigh in their lavor. Mr. Psinakis helped two prominent opponents of Mr. Marcos to make a daring escape from a Manila-area prison in 1977. His brother-in-law, Eugenio López, was one of them.

Mr. Psinakis said the search of his house was "mostly civil and polite," but at one point an agent panicked and fired a handgun. The firing stopped immediately and no one was hurt.

Mr. Psinakis said he has visited training camps for anti-Marcos guerrillas "outside the United States" in his capacity as a journalist for Philippine-American publications

Mr. Aquino, in a telephone interview, said he had traveled recently to the Middle East to talk

Marcos Denies Role in Son-in-Law's Abduction

By Abby Tan

Washington Past Service
MANTLA — Philippine President Ferdinand E. Marcos Sunday night issued a statement strongly denying insinuations that his family was involved in the disappearance of Tommy Manotoc, a Filipino sportsman who had secretly married the president's elder daughter in the United States last

The president also ordered the military and police to make every effort to secure his release from kidnappers. He also called on the press and the Manotoc family to cooperate in solving the case.

The president's reaction came five days after Mr. Manotoc, 33, a basketball coach and top amateur golfer, was reported missing after dining with Mr. Marcos' daughter, Imee, 26, in a downtown restau-

There had been speculation about the disappearance, and the Manotoc family said it believed it was related to Mr. Manotoc's elopement. The Manotoc family

said the marriage, which took place in Arlington, Va., in early December, was opposed by Mr. and Mrs. Marcos.

president's office criticized the Manotoc family for making the insinuations and the foreign press for "using the same allegations without the slightest effort at veri-

'Contemptible and Cheap'

The statement said: "While we understand and sympathize with the Manotoc family in their present travail, it is contemptible and cheap to make of this case on occasion to injure the good name

Ouestions had been raised about the legality of the daughter's marriage to Mr. Manotoc because he had earlier obtained a divorce from his wife, Aurora Pijuan, in the Dominican Republic.

Without mentioning the daughter's name, the palace statement said that the president and his family cannot have any personal interest in the disappearance of

Mr. Manotoc because divorces obtained overseas are not recognized in the Philippines.

The Philippines, a predominantly Roman Catholic country, does not permit divorce. The statement added that Mr. Manotoc remains married to Miss Pijuan. "He therefore poses no problem to any member of the president's family.

The Manotoc family had received a note Saturday purport-edly written by Mr. Manotoc asking his family for 20 million pesos (\$2.5 million) and well as the release of four Communist leaders. The family said the note was a

The presidential statement said the family was more concerned with making propaganda against the president and his family than it tigators.

was in cooperating with the inves-It continued: "In the effort to establish the real identity of the kidnappers and the authenticity of

the ransom note which Mr. Mano-

toc has allegedly written, obstacles have been posed and all kinds of

absurd statements have been is

These in turn have raised speculations about a possible plot to embarrass the president and his family."

Members of the Manotoc family on Sunday said the president's office had asked for samples of Mr. Manotoc's handwriting but that they had refused.

Pakistan Officials Seize A 'Potential Hijacker' The Associated Press

KARACHI, Pakistan — Karachi airport security officials said they arrested a Palestinian, described as a "potential hijacker," while he was trying to board a Gulf Air flight to Dubai, United Arab

When officials searched Yusuf Yusufi, 30, on Saturday, they said, they found a pen pistol and 25 rounds of ammunition hidden in his shoes. It was unclear whether charges had been filed against Mr.

ing outbreaks of anti-immigration

of India news agency said 35 peo-

ple were injured in the police ac-

down on anti-immigrant demon-

strators trying to disrupt road and

rail traffic. The Indian government

has refused to yield to demands

that all illegal immigrants be

ed from Assam.

The police have been cracking

lence in Assam. The Press Trust

ern China." "Some U.S. engineers are seid to be stationed at the base, which was at the base, which was

By Stuart Auerbach . Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI - A half century ago Mahatma Gandhi tried to erase what he considered "the greatest of all blots" from India's largely Hindu society by espousing the cause of the untouchables, whom he renamed harijans, or children of God.

million untouchables remained doomed to the lowest rungs of the economic ladder in one of the world's poorest countries and living in constant fear of attack by other Hindus, usually those just slightly better off than themselves. Within the Hindu system, un-

touchables are literally outcastes belonging to none of the 3,000 castes and subcastes that define the status and role in life of other Hindus. India ended 1981 with its second

massacre of untouchables in six weeks, bringing pleas for greater security for harijans from Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and threatening the rule of her chief minister in India's most populous state of Uttar Pradesh, where both attacks occurred.

10 Persons Killed

five armed men entered the village of Sadhofur, about 15 miles north of the tourist center of Agra, where the Taj Mahal is situated, and killed 10 persons, including five women and two children, and se-The killings in Sadhofur fol- Hindu laborers.

In an attack last week, four or started shooting at harijans. They nomic security will be threatened

An editorial in the Times of India after the Deoli killings said at-

sent their rights to such things as minimum wages, or from low-caste lice are frequently allied with these "vested interests," which led Home Minister Zail Singh to agree in Parliament that untouchables should be armed for self-defense. He recanted on that pledge soon after making it. But Vishwanata

Singh, Mrs. Gandhi's chief minister for Uttar Pradesh, promised to

Garidhi toppled the Janata Party government in that state almost two-years ago because police ran amok, attacking untouchables, in the village of Narampur. This, she said, was evidence that the state

last year with the report that 2,000 harijans in the southern state of Tamil' Nadu had converted to

While some politicians blamed the Islamic states of the Gulf for buying the loyalty of the untouch-ables, many independent observers said the harijans converted because they were tired of their lot in

"We are not allowed to carry

our towels on our shoulders," said a former untouchable who converted to Islam. "We can't take water from a common well. We can't sit on a bench where a caste Hindu is sitting. But Moslems This is not the first time large

other religion; many converted to Christianity during the days of the British raj, and in 1956 a half million harijans publicly changed to

The Tamil Nadu conversions, nized Hindu political and religious leaders into action.

Holy men who once preached that a caste Hindu became impure if an untouchable's shadow fell on him shared food and water with harijans. One politician, a devout Hindu, organized a rally of a half million people representing all of Hinduism's 60 sects to support the

that untouchability was not a part of Hinduism, but rather a social phenomenon that could be done It is, however, one that has been

5 Skiers Missing in Austria

INNSBRUCK, Austria - Five skiers, all believed to be Austrians in their early 20s, were missing late Saturday after they were buried by avalanches near here earlier in the

ness between untouchables and caste Hindus who say there is reverse discrimination.

police used metal-tipped bamboo staves and tear gas in Assam State on Sunday to break up demonstrations caused by the deaths of seven people in police actions Friday

and Saturday. Erwin D. Canham, 77,

of the Christian Science Monitor and the last U.S. resident commissioner of the Northern Marianas

ern Marianas into its current commonwealth status in 1978. A former Rhodes scholar, Mr.

Canham joined the Monitor as a reporter in 1925 and served as its correspondent in Geneva, head of Washington bureau, genera news editor, managing editor and editor. He was editor in chief from

Mr. Canham was an alternate U.S. delegate to the United Nations General Assembly in 1949. served on the U.S. National Commission for Unesco from 1948 to 1951, was a member of the President's Commission on Campus Unrest in 1970, board chairman of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in 1960 and president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors in 1948-49.

Yevgeniy K. Fedorov

ion's leading geophysicists, died Wednesday, Tass reported Satur-

Mr. Fedorov, director of the Institute for Applied Geophysics, was known for his extensive research into climatic conditions in the Earth's polar regions and was also associated with his country's

meteorological Service, the Soviet weather bureau, from 1939 to 1947 and from 1962 to 1974. In the intervening years, he was associated with the Geophysics Institute of the Academy of Sciences until 1955 and then set up and headed his own institute of applied geophysics. In 1974 he returned to head the institute.

an environmental cooperation pact with the United States in 1972. sion for joint research into forecasting earthquakes, was seen then

underground nuclear explosions. Mr. Fedorov headed a Soviet

nuclear test ban treaty from 1957

to 1959 and was regarded as a

leading Soviet expert on the prob-

delegation to technical talks on a

lems of detecting and identifying underground explosions. Charles H. Dolan

HONOLULU (NYT) — Charles H Dolan, 86, the last surviving member of the Lafayette Escadrille of World War I, died Thursday in Honolulu, Mr. Dolan was one of the 38 American pilots who served as volunteers in the French air service before the United States entered the war in 1917. The unit was officially credited

with downing 199 enemy planes. Paul Belmondo

PARIS (AP) - Paul Belmondo, 83, a sculptor and the father of film star Jean-Paul Belmondo, died early Sunday following a heart attack. Mr. Belmondo, a member of France's Academy of Fine Arts, is best known for his classical busts of various French personalities, including his son.

Victor Buono HOLLYWOOD (LAT) - Vic-

tor Buono, 43, who received a 1962 Oscar nomination for best sup-porting actor in "Whatever Hap-pened to Baby Jane?" died Friday at his home, apparently of a heart attack. His films included "The Strangler" (1964), "Hush Hush Sweet Charlotte" (1965) and "Beneath the Planet of the Apes" (1969), He also played in such television series as "Batman," "Vegas" and "Fantasy Island."

Fred Harman

PHOENIX (UPI) - Fred Harman, 79, a former cowboy who created the "Red Ryder and Little Beaver" comic strip, and an accomplished Western artist, died here Saturday following a stroke.

Alex Perino

LOS ANGELES (LAT) - Alex Perino, 86, founder of the gourmet restaurant bearing his name, died

16 Fires Set in Las Vegas The Associated Press

LAS VEGAS - Sixteen small fires were set in two hotels and an apartment building over the weekend, forcing evacuation of some guests but causing little damage, a Las Vegas fire department spokes-

Hostility to Russians Runs Deep Among Xenophobic Vietnamese lonialism and, more recently, the Vientiane, the capital of Laos, peo-By Keyes Beech Los Angeles Times Service

BANGKOK - In the mountain city of Dalat, northeast of Ho Chi Minh City, a crowd of hostile Vietnamese shouting Lienxo fell in behind a pair of white foreigners and began pelting them with stones. Fortunately, the victims did not panic and run. Otherwise, they

for Soviet, but the two foreigners were not Soviet citizens. They were the French consul general and his Several months ago in Da Nang, in central Vietnam, a group of European students got off a train and found themselves surrounded by a

might have been seriously injured

Lienzo is the Vietnamese word

or killed.

crowd of threatening Vietnamese. Fortunately, some of the students spoke enough Vietnamese to convince the crowd that they were Swedes, not Russians.

In Ho Chi Minh City, which was called Saigon before the Communist takeover in 1975, another European walking along the sidewalk narrowly escaped being run down by two young Vietnamese on motorbikes, shouting "Lienxo."

works for a UN agency was asked if he was Russian.
"No." he said, "I'm an American. "You Russians will lie about anything, won't you?" the Viet-

In Hanoi, an American who

namese replied cynically. Term for Foreigners

Among the Vietnamese, and especially among unreconstructed Southerners, the word Lienzo has become the generic term for all foreigners.

But if things are tough for non-Russian foreigners in Vietnam, they are tougher for the Russians. There have been at least half a dozen reports of Russians being murdered in and around Ho Chi Minh City.

No outsider knows how many Russians are in Vietnam. Estimates range from 5,000 to 10,000. Hostility to the Russians is deeply rooted in Vietnamese xenophobia, forged by 2,000 years of Chinese domination, 80 years of French colion U.S. troops.

Russians are using them as scape-goats to express their hatred of North Vietnam for imposing Communism on the South.

cording to Western sources, especially in the South. They travel in pairs or groups.

out to get them. Somebody is."

sians extends to other countries of Indochina under Hanoi's rule. In

Dislike or hatred of the Rus-

tiplomat said.

He said Saturday at the end of a

presence of more than half a mil-Some observers think the Vietnamese in the South who attack

"We hate the Russians," a Viet-namese refugee here said, "because they are big, fat, sweaty, Commu-nist — and in Vietnam." Incidents of harassment are rare in the North, where the population is better disciplined and more accustomed to a Soviet presence. Russians never go out alone, ac-

'Positively Paranoid'

"They're positively paranoid," one Westerner said, but that doesn't mean that somebody isn't "The Russians are so thoroughly despised that it's almost possible to feel sorry for them," a European

Yamani Proposes Aid to Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan -- Saudi Arabia would help Pakistan develop energy resources and would consider joint ventures for oil ex-ploration in Pakistan, according to Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani.

six-day visit to Pakistan that Saudi Arabia was "very concerned" by Pakistan's difficulties in financing development of energy and mineral resources and that his country would look favorably on a Pakista-ni request for collaboration in developing hydro-electric and ther-

Pakistani officials have said that

the country needs foreign help to

develop 10 known oil-bearing re-

gions and that Kuwait has shown

an interest in joint ventures.

ple say: You can always tell the Russians because they're never alone, they never spend any money, they never smile and they never The most common complaint

Vietnam, is that they are cheap. In the South, Vietnamese are always comparing them to the free-spend-ing Americans. But if the Russians are unpopular with ordinary Vietnamese, offi-cial relations between Flanoi and Moscow are solidly founded on

about the Russians, especially in

They need each other," one analyst observed. "Neither side has any illusions about the other. This is a strategic alliance — nothing more, nothing less."

It is to Moscow's advantage to have a friendly power on China's southern flank, just as it is to Viet-

mutual interest.

border. Moscow's 'Asian Cuba'

nam's interest to have a friendly Russia poised on China's northern

"Vietnam is Moscow's Asian Cuba," another analyst remarked. Vietnam gives the Russians a strategic beachhead against China just as Cuba gives them a strategic beachhead against the U.S."

As it does with Cuba, the Soviet

Union subsidizes Vietnam's econo-

my. Vietnam costs the Russians an

estimated \$2 billion a year in mili-tary and economic aid, but that, one specialist said, is a bargain for While there is something for both in the alliance, relations between the two countries are not free of friction. Although the Russians are allowed to use the former U.S. naval base at Cam Ranh Bay and the airfield at Da Nang, access is strictly regulated by Vietnam,

Western diplomats say.

"If negotiations between Hanoi and Moscow are going badly," one Western official said, "a Russian ship is likely to have to wait for several days before being allowed into port at Cam Ranh Bay." In negotiating an aid agreement last year, the Vietnamese wanted more of everything while the Rus-

tled for about the current level of

assistance. Western sources said.

lowed by six weeks the unprovoked daylight massacre of 24 untouchables, including seven women, in the village of Deoli, 18 miles

It remains unclear what caused

the attacks, although they are be-lieved to be related to efforts by low-caste Hindus to keep the harijans in their place. While these killings are an extreme manifestation of anti-harrian activities, attacks on untouchables are increasing rather than subsiding, according to figures compiled by Shishir Kumar, the govern-

ment's commissioner for castes and tribes. A report released in March said the number of "atrocities" against untouchables had tripled in the three years beginning in 1976 and were continuing to climb in 1979. That year, the last for which figures were available, he reported more than 15,000 attacks on un-

touchables, with about one-third of them in Uttar Pradesh. Some Sense a Threat

tacks on untouchables were increasing because the harijans had become "more assertive and organized than they have ever been in their long and wretched history. Sociologists have noted that most of the attacks on untouchables come either from small landowners, who fear that their ecoif the largely landless harijans as-



IMPERIAL GREETING - Emperor Hirohito, 80, and Empress Nagako, 78, wish a happy new year to thousands of visitors at the royal palace in Tokyo. The visitors called for his long life with shouts of "banzai," or 10,000 years.

and the state of the second of

The local authorities and the po-

resign if the those involved in the Deoli killings remained free. He later said enough arrests had been made so he could keep his job. The two killings of untouchables in his state pose political problems for the Gandhi government. Mrs.

government was unable to maintain law and order. The position of untouchables in the complex Hindu social hierarchy again came to the forefront

Islam, rietrenov -

treat us equally. numbers of untouchables have converted from Hinduism to an-

however, became a major issue in parliament last summer and galva-

abolition of untouchability. The politician argued on the basis of his vast Vedic knowledge

rooted in Hinduism for 3,000 years and so far has resisted efforts by independent India to end it. The country runs what many call "the world's largest affirmative action program" in an attempt to make sure the untouchables are able to climb the economic ladder by getting seats in universities and jobs in government. Instead, these

efforts have led to increased bitter-

day, police said.

New Protests in Assam NEW DELHI (Renters) - The

U.S. Journalist, Dies AGANA, Guam — Erwin D. Canham, 77, former editor-in-chief

islands in the Pacific, died here Sunday following abdominal surgery two weeks ago. Mr. Canham guided the North-

OBITUARIES

1964 to 1974.

From Agency Dispatches

MOSCOW — Yevgeniy K. Fedorov, 71, one of the Soviet Un-

space program. He was head of the Hydro-

As head of the weather service, he was the official Soviet signer of The pact, which included a provias possibly opening a door to co-operative research into detecting

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Leading Marketmakers in Eurobonds WestLB

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-Herald Tribune

China, Japan Press Offshore Oil Hunt

By Henry Scott Stokes New York Times Service

TOKYO - China, Japan and dozens of U.S. and European oil companies are preparing to pour billions of dollars into the almost untouched offshore oil resources of China and the continental shelf between China and Japan.

The hunt for oil extends over a vast area. Exploration already has begun from the Bohai Bay in the north to the Gulf of Tonkin in the

Experts interviewed here believe that regional offshore oil and gas fields may help Japan, the world's second largest oil importer after the United States, diversify sources of oil away from the Middle East. There is a whole series of North Seas out there," said Selig S. Harrison, an Asian oil expert from



the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in New York. "It's going to be a beehive of oil activity, certainly one of the last

So far there is virtually no offshore oil production in the region by Japan, China, the two Koreas or Taiwan. All except China, which is self-sufficient in onshore oil, and its ally North Korea, are heavily dependent on the Middle East for oil.

Burst of Activity

But the prospects of finding offshore oil and gas here appear good, to judge by the burst of oil company activity in the last two

The improvement of relations

By William Ellington

LONDON — Trading and new-issue volume in the Eurobond mar-

ket set records in 1981 despite un-

precedented volatility of interest

rates, which at times left investors

and traders with hefty losses.
Rates for six-month dollar depo-

sits in London started the year at

around 17 percent. Often moving

by more than a point a week, these rates fluctuated between 14.25 per-

cent and 19.5 percent until a downtrend started in September.

By late November, interest levels

finishing the year at just below 15

In the international dollar bond market, IBM World Trade Corp. raised funds at the lowest cost of

the year with a \$200-million, seven-year issue in January at par bearing 12.50 percent. TransCana-da Pipelines Ltd. paid the highest rate of the year with a \$75-million,

seven-year issue in September at par bearing 17.75 percent. Although long-term dollar inter-est rates reached record highs, the volume of new dollar-denominated

Eurobond offerings swelled to \$26.7 billion in 1981, up from

\$16.4 billion a year earlier, preliminary estimates of Morgan Guaran-

Adding Eurobonds denominated in other currencies, about \$35.5 billion worth of Eurobonds were

floated in 1981, up 31 percent from 1980, according to Morgan

Based on incomplete data from

the two Eurobond clearing sys-tems, Euroclear and Cedel, the par

clined to near 12 percent before

ed States, by helping to assure po-litical stability in the region, seems to have laid a foundation for a possible East Asia offshore oil boom in the 1980s.

Japan-China Oil Development Co., a Tokyo-based firm created in 1980 by the state-run Japan National Oil Corp. and 47 powerful trading and industrial companies here, has struck high quality oil of the Arabian-light type with its first three test wells in the Bohai Bay.

China is to open offshore areas for bids by 45 Japanese, U.S. and European oil companies in early 1982 in the South China Sea, the Yellow Sea and the Gulf of Tonkin, west of Hainan Island. The companies have conducted seismic surveys costing an estimated \$200

China sank a well in the heart of the East China Sea last summer in a zone also claimed by Taiwan and in apparent challenge to Japan and South Korea. These two nations had created a joint development zone nearby in 1977, where U.S. and Japanese companies, includ-ing Nippon Oil, are drilling.

Model of Cooperation

Each of these cases offers insights into how China and Japan could work together to unlock the riches of the China seas and the continental shelf --- with some Japanese seeing the Bohai Bay as the model for cooperation between the

"The important thing is that we have established a basis of confidence between Japan and China in oil exploration, said Makoto Inoue, president of Japan-China Oil Development.

To do this, the Japanese were generous with capital. All of the \$100 million to \$200 million exploration cost is being borne by the Japanese. Japan will pay or finance 98 percent of the estimated \$1 billion needed to develop the fields, according to oil industry

Moreover, Japan agreed to give China 52.5 percent of any oil produced. The standard breakdown under production-sharing agree-ments elsewhere is much less favorable to oil-producing nations, sometimes giving them only 25 percent of production.

The Bohai Bay is not expected (Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)

increase from 1980. Most of the in-

crease in turnover occurred in the

second half of the year, when a major rally got under way. Turn-over in the final quarter was nearly

The Gray Market

over figures, which totaled more than three times the amount of Eu-robond issues outstanding ap-pears to have resulted from several

factors. Among them was the

growing importance of trading in

new issues between the time they are scheduled for offering and when they are priced or allocated

According to market specialists, this "gray market" trading exceeds the amount on offer, sometimes by two or more times. When these

transactions are settled, the clearing volume figures are inflated ac-

For a while, syndicate managers tried to resist the practice of trad-ing in offerings before they were allocated to underwriters because

meant that underwriting commis-sions were being passed on to investors in the form of a discount

from issue price. However, the gray market has now become part of the distribution mechanism for

As a result, Eurobond offerings are systematically priced to yield less than market yields on the the-

ory that the discounts offered by underwriters will bring the yields

cordingly.

The extraordinarily high turn-

Competitive Clatter Growing Louder in Telegraph Business

By Andrew Pollack New York Times Service

NEW YORK - In 1943, the telegraph business was divided into two camps. Western Union Tele-graph Co. had a monopoly in the United States, and a handful of international carriers controlled the transmission of messages between the United States and other countries.

Since 1943, according to federal officials, both camps have shown little interest in cutting prices

or introducing new services.

Now the staid business is entering a period of competitive turmoil. Last week, President Reagan signed a bill that is intended to stimulate competition, primarily by repealing the 1943 law and pitt-ing one camp against the other. Western Union will be allowed to offer international service again, and the international carriers will be able to provide domestic service.

New Entries

"It's open season and that is good," said Charles D. Ferris, a former chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. "It's going to change the historic market shares very significant-

And, adding to the commotion, MCI Communications Corp. said in December that it had agreed to buy one of the international carriers, WUI Inc., from Xerox Corp. Meanwhile, Curtiss-Wright Corp. reported later last month that it had increased its stake in Western Union to 6.5 percent and would consider trying to gain control.

The market the companies will be fighting for consists primarily of telex service, which has long since eclipsed telegrams as the main business of Western Union and the international carriers. Telex service is highly profitable, and millions of dollars are at stake.

Telex is short for teletypewriter exchange service. It is like telephone service except that there are typewriters at either end of the line. The sender types a message, dials the receiver's number and transmits the message, which is printed out at

'Stop the Bleeding'

The new law appears to represent a victory for Western Union, which has lobbied extremely hard for it. Western Union had argued that it was in trouble because government decisions had already begun to erode its domestic business by allowing the international carriers to operate more freely in the United States. At the same time, its bid to expand into international business was thwarted

"The first beneficial effect will be to stop the bleeding," Richard C. Hosterler, Western Union's executive vice president for law and corporate relations, said of the new law.

In addition, the overseas telex business is larger and faster-growing than the U.S. market because of language barriers, time differences and the low quality of some foreign telephone systems.

value of Eurobonds settled through the systems reached about through the systems reached about \$\$413 billion in 1981, a 69-percent \$\$413 b

yield a specific amount above able to raise funds more cheaply in yields of comparable U.S. Treas- the Eurobond market than they

ury issues rather than at a particu-lar increment over outstanding Eu-However, the Eurobond market

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 30-31, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

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East, use the U.S. Treasury market

as their benchmark for making in-

nominated in dollars became an

important alternative source of

funds for U.S. corporations. This

finkage with the U.S. bond market.

According to Morgan Guaranty, U.S. companies raised a \$6.2 bil-

lion in the Eurobond market in 1981, the largest amount for any year, and up from \$4.1 billion in 1980.

At times, U.S. corporations were

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In 1981, Eurobond issues de-

vestment decisions.

Eurobonds Set '81 Record Despite Volatile Interest Rates

derwriting community.

without much detriment to the un-

Another major development in the Euromarket market in 1981

was an increase in its links with the

domestic U.S. bond market In

pricing offerings, underwriters of international dollar bonds pay as much attention to federal funds

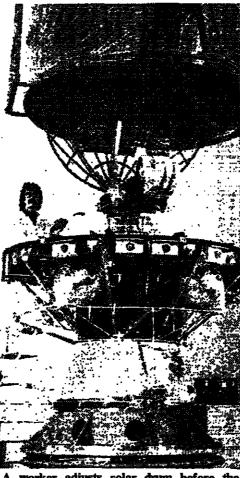
rates, U.S. money-supply data and U.S. Treasury yields as their domestic counterparts do.

Eurobond issues of European

governments are often priced to

Australius 5 0.0725
Austrian Schilling 15.74
Belgian fin. Franc N.A.
Concellen \$ 1.2855
Donalsh brone 7.22
Finnish mark 4.36
Greek druckups. 57.20
Hoss Kong \$ 5.6775
Listel £ 0.4551

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worker adjusts solar drum before the launch of a Western Union communications satellite. A recent U.S. ruling has given the company the right to compete globally.

The overseas telex business generated revenues of \$323 million in 1980 and has been growing 10 to 20 percent a year, according to Federal Communications Commission estimates. The market is dominated by three companies — International Telephone & Telegaph Co., RCA Corp. and WUL Two smaller companies, TRT Telecommunications Corp., a division of RTT Telecommunications Corp., a division of RTTC Communications Inc., account for the rest of FTC Communications Inc., account for the rest of

By contrast, Western Union's domestic telex revenues were \$296 million in 1980, 37 percent of total corporate revenue. Its telex business has been growing 4 to 12 percent annually. About one-quarter of those revenues came from handling the domestic leg of transmissions that were received from or bound for other countries.

Western Union could conceivably become a dominant player in the international market. It has about 140,000 subscribers in the United States compared with an estimated 30,000 for the five international carriers combined. The international carriers bitterly resisted allowing Western Union into their market, arguing that its domi-nance of the U.S. market would allow it to obtain

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 6)

Europe, whereas registration for-malities and other procedures in

the U.S. can result in long delays. This speed advantage becomes

crucial when interest rates are as

volatile as they were in 1981.

Reagan Is Nearing Deadline On Thorny Issue of Tax Rise

By Edward Cowan New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - In a few weeks, President Reagan must put the finishing touches to his budget for 1983. The spending decisions have been made. Still undecided is an issue that has been dividing the administration and bedeviling the president — whether to ask Congress for tax increases and, if so, which ones.

which ones.

In his bones, Mr. Reagan is opposed to raising taxes, particularly so soon after cutting them. But this deep-seated belief notwithstanding, it is a good bet that before 1982 is out, he will sign into law legislation that raises taxes and government revenues in some way.

If he does not, he has been told by
the Office of Management and
Budget, the government is likely to
pile up annual budget deficits in
excess of \$100 billion.

There are many ways Congress and the president can increase revenues. At one extreme, they could modify or delay the 10-percent tax cuts scheduled for July, 1982, and July, 1983, that were mandated by the August 1981 tax law - the "supply-side" cuts that Reagan be-gan fighting for the moment he took office. A first round of that reduction, a 5-percent cut in withholding taxes on individuals, took effect Oct. 1.

Other major elements of the bill, including lowering of the maximum tax rate on individuals to 50 percent from 70 percent, took ef-

Postponing the 1982 and 1983 cuts must be listed as an "extreme" option because it seems certain that the president would veto such a bill. But, as he observed in discussing his views on taxes in a Dec. 23 interview, he learned as governor of California "that putting your feet in concrete was dangerous." So, in a government plagued by unexpectedly large deficits, it is probably wise - as Mr. Reagan seemed to say - not to ex-clude anything.

Feb. 8 Deadline

Less extreme would be efforts to close some tax "loopholes," eliminate some of the tax breaks allowed various interest groups, raise excise taxes on such goods as alcohol and tobacco and impose a tax on natural gas if prices are decon-

Whatever he decides, the president must make his choices well in advance of Feb. 8, when he is scheduled to give Congress his pro-posed budget for fiscal year 1983, which starts next Oct. 1. The president is expected to outline his Union address on Jan. 26, one day after the opening of the second session of the 97th Congress.

When it comes to raising revenue, Washington is divided into es-

Handicapping the Race for Revenue New York Times Service

This is how political handicappers rate entries in the maneuvering to

BEST BETS: Closing "loopholes" along the lines proposed by the president on Sept. 24. In the face of broad congressional opposition, however, the administration has backed away from its proposed repeal of one such tax break - the energy tax credits allowed households and businesses. Still on the list are special tax breaks allowed life insurance companies and military and other federal contractors. Other targets are lowering the income threshold for tax liabilty on unemployment insurance and tax-exempt industrial development bonds. Heavy lobbying by opponents of such efforts could make for a slow track.

GOOD BETS: A tax on decontrolled natural gas, as part of a decontrol bill, and increases in the excise taxes on tobacco, wine and hard liquor. Beer, the handicappers say, will escape as a concession to the

working man.
FURTHER BACK: A moderate tax on imported crude oil, perhaps \$2 a barrel, or an increase to eight or nine cents from the current four-cent federal excise tax on a gallon of gasoline; also, treating as taxable income to employees the health insurance premiums that employers pay over some amount, possibly \$150 a month. The idea is to discourage total-coverage insurance and the high demand for health care services that is

said to result from such coverage.

DARK HORSES: Curtailing the deductibility of interest on consumer installment credit, with a partial exception for automobiles, as a means to discourage borrowing and consumption and encourage saving; imposing withholding on payments to so-called independent contractors, such

as real estate brokers and door-to-door sellers.

LEFT AT THE GATE: Canceling or postponing the 10-percent reductions in individual income taxes scheduled to take effect in July of this year and in July, 1983.

sentially four camps. The faction that has had the least to say is the House Democrats. A badly fractured majority, they have been let-ting the Republican White House and the Republican leadership of the Senate juggle the fiscal hot po-

An Ally in Stockman

In the faction that has had the most to say are the advocates of raising revenue. They include the leader of the Republican majority in the Senate, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, and the chairmen of the Finance and Budget committees, respectively Robert J. Dole of Kansas and Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico.

Their allies in the executive branch are David A. Stockman, the budget director; James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, and Murray L. Weidenbaum, the president's chief economic adviser. Supporting this faction is Paul A. Volcker, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. Sen. Domenici and probably Sen. Dole would like to see the 1983 tax cut delayed by six months. The revenue gain in fiscal 1984 would be

A third faction contains the advocates of supply-side economics, led by Rep. Jack F. Kemp of New York, chairman of the House Republican Conference. They oppose any modification of the income tax cuts, which they would regard as a betrayal of their crusade for a radical approach to economic policy. Rep. Kemp has argued that any increase in revenues might "serve as justification for reduced effort in controlling spending." Rep. Kemp is allied with a band of sub-Cabinet officers in the Treasury, who have the ear of Secretary Donald T. Regan. Mr. Regan seems to be strongly opposed to modifying the income tax cuts but willing to sup-

(Continued on Page 9, Col.1)



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Interest payable June 15 and December 15

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only

NEW ISSUE



DECEMBER, 1981

Asian Development Bank

Kuwaiti Dinars 15,000,000 10 per cent. Bonds of 1981/1991

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Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.) Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.

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DEAN WITTER REYNOLDS INC.

December 24, 1981

NYSE Nationwide Trading in 1981 International Bond Prices — Week of Dec. 31 Durini official Durine 2.20 Durine 2.20 Durine of 2 9.17 7.32 CONVERTIBLE BONDS 7.15 5.68 **351- 319** 325- 1.14 | Section | Sect | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.28 | | Mary 71 | Mary 72 | Mary 73 | Mary ### 1.00 ### Timorarity 224 J/5

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Slide-Rule Firm Figured Wrong in Forecast

By Kirk Johnson New York Times Service

NEW YORK - In 1967, Kenffel & Esser, a scientific instrument manufacturer then located in Hoboken, N.J., was commissioned to make a study of the future.

The company's report, "Life in the Year 2067," which was compiled on the basis of interviews with scientists, said people would live in domed cities and watch three-dimensional television. It predicted computerized traffic lanes and electric autos. It did not, however, predict that within five years the company's most famous product would be all but obsolete. Keuffel & Esser was the largest U.S. producer of slide rules.

"Nobody really foresaw the cheap calculater," said John J. Montesi, customer service supervisor at K&E.

When the unforeseen became reality in the early 1970s, recalled John J. Heath, customer service manager at Sterling Plastics, one of K&E's competitors, "it was a downhill sleigh

Mr. Heath's company, based in Mountain-

side, N.J., was also probably the last U.S. producer of the basic trigonometric slide calculator, ceasing production in December, 1980, a year in which the company sold maybe a couple thousand dozen.'

"Those last couple years we just carried on as a nice gesture," Mr. Heath said. Sterling's leading product then was an \$1.79 plastic slide rule. It was the kind that came in its own little leatherette scabbard that you could wear on your belt. In 1964-65,

Sterling's biggest year, more than a million of them were sold; it made up almost 20 percent of the company's business. Fortunately, Mr. Heath said, Sterling was able to develop a desk accessory line during the slide rule's decline that, he said, "more than compensated" for the subsequent fall in income. "We were into the college and high school

market," Mr. Heath said. "You got a K&E slide rule when you really became an archi-Indeed, in slide rules, Kenffel & Esser was in another league altogether. It was the first importer, beginning in the late 1880s, and the first U.S. producer as well, beginning in

Rep. Jack F. Kemp

ing on its terms. In addition, de-

er incomes, profits and tax pay-

trol cannot muster a congressional

Dec. 7 for a "sense of the Senate"

Opposes change in tax program

1891. Its machined, mahogany, inlaid slide rule (consistently costing about \$40 since the 1950s) was sold mostly to professionals and scientists.

According to Mr. Montesi, at K&E slide rule sales never contributed more than about 10 to 15 percent of income, even though they were what the company was best known for. Sales peaked in the late 1950s at about 20,000 a month. With the advent of the calculator, "the business we lost was just lost," Mr. Montesi said. "We were never fully com

Nevertheless, the company earned \$3.7 million on its surveying and architectural instrument sales last year, which was apparently enough to attract interest. Two weeks ago, two-thirds of K&E's stock was purchased, at \$31 a share, by Kratos Inc., a La Jolla, California-based maker of analytic devices, aircraft instruments and computer display

The company still has about 2,300 slide rules in stock, although it ceased production in the early 1970s. "Now we sell about 200 of them a year, tops." Mr. Montesi said.

Reagan Near Deadline on Tax Action

(Continued from Page 7) port excise taxes if that is the way

the president wants to go.

The fourth faction is the president. He has listened to the debate among his advisers with what seems to outsiders like Olympian detachment, punctuated occasionally by reminders to his lieutenants and the public that he believes in less government and would hate to

Intense Lobbying

Several statements by President Reagan and his advisers lend cur-rency to the belief in Washington that the president would go along with a levy on natural gas plus some other revenue measures, per-haps \$30 billion in all in fiscal year 1984. But he is not committed to the new taxes and could startle Washington by deciding, as Mr. Stockman and some others would like, to trim the military budget.

Quietly but intensively, lobby-

ists have been trying since Sept. 24 to shoot down the administration's handful of proposals for tightening existing tax law. Officials report that the lobbyists have been successful in one respect; the proposal to repeal the 10-percent energy tax credits allowed businesses and homeowners for energy-saving investments is dead.

The one loophole-closing item that would affect individuals directly is the proposal to tighten ance. In 1978, with surprisingly little fuss, Congress adopted a com-plex provision that, with qualifica-tions, made jobless benefits taxable income for individuals with total income of \$20,000 and couples with \$25,000. The administration would like to lower the threshhold to \$15,000, with no bonus for couples.

Dole Proposal

Letting benefits above that level go tax-free "acts as a disincentive to go back to work," a Treasury official said. The additional revenue gained might be \$500 million a year. Organized labor is opposed.

Sen. Dole's proposals to double the federal excises on all alcoholic beverages would raise \$3.5 billion a year. Doubling the tobacco levy would produce \$1.8 billion. Adding four cents to the current fourcent tax on gasoline would yield \$2.3 billion, according to congressional analysts.

Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis has been campaigning for an increase in the gasoline levy. He wants the proceeds earmarked for highways and mass transit. Such a link is rejected by the budget office and the Treasury Department, but they might like the revenue — if the president does.

There is also speculation that the current 2-percent levy on inter-state telephone calls could be doubled, with a yield of \$1.5 billion.

A temporary tax on natural gas is an odds-on favorite for several reasons. Administration officials have said that apart from the in-

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings Week Ended Dec 31, 1981

Volume: 23.090,000 shores Yeor is Date: 1,363,523,500 shores Issues Iroded in: 940 Advances: 353 , declines: 424 ; unc

1974 COMMONWEALTR OF THE BAHAMAS IN THE SUPPEME COURT Equity Side IN THE MATTER OF BAHAMAS COMMONWEALTH BANK LIMITED

(IN LIQUIDATION) AND IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT (CHAPTER 184)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF INTENTION TO DECLARE DIVIDENB

Rule 68 of The Companies (Winding-Up) Rules, 1975 NOTEE is hereby given that a first dividend is intended to be declared in the above matter. The Supreme Court of the Communicational of the Rahamas has undered that the publication of this Nutice shall constitute compli-ance with the said Rule 68. 114TFD this 21st day of December, 1991.

D. A. JONES Official Liquidates P.O. Box N.123,

China, Japan Intensify Hunt For Offshore Oil Reserves

(Continued from Page 7) to produce vast amounts of oil. Some experts believe that reserves there amount to 1 billion barrels, a small fraction of China's probable offshore reserves. But the production-sharing agreement could be a model for contracts for other areas, notably in the South China Sea and the Yellow Sea. British Petroleum and Total, the French company, already are drilling in

China, after accepting bids from the companies for the South China Sea, is expected to award concessions by late 1982, oil executives said. The companies include Exxon, Mobil, Texaco, Phillips and JNOC, making a first bid for a for-

A Japanese executive close to Exxon and Mobil said China is likely to want to have productionsharing agreements similar to the one in Bohai Bay with the compa-

Looking ahead, the continental shelf between Japan and China is considered to be by far the richest come tax, only an energy levy can raise "big bucks." The revenue from a gas levy might be \$10 bil-lion to \$20 billion a year, dependoffshore area. But plans for developing this region are hampered by territorial disputes — with rival claims by China, Japan, Taiwan control of prices would mean largand the two Koreas. The Chinese argue that the con-

ments for producers and royalty tinental shelf, which extends close to Japan and its Ryukyu Islands, is a "natural prolongation" of the mainland, belonging to China. The Japanese maintain that a median Finally, President Reagan can face-saving argument about this increase in taxes. Without it, he has been told by Sen. line, which they have not defined, Baker and by House Republicans, should be drawn between the two the proponents of faster gas decon-

Mr. Harrison said that China majority. Mr. Reagan is expected and Japan engaged in "secret preto argue that the tax is the price of liminary negotiations, contacts and feelers ... to identify some of the basic problems in working out a greater good, decontrol as a step toward energy self-sufficiency. A companion proposal might be an agreement." Shohei Naito, a a levy on imported crude oil, so Japanese foreign ministry spokesnatural gas users alone. A levy of \$2 on a 42-gallon barrel would add about five cents to the cost of a where the continental shelf questing in 1980, where the that the burden does not fall on gallon of gasoline, diesel fuel and heating oil and produce revenue of \$3.5 billion. tion was raised."

He added, "We are open-mind-One revenue-raising proposal of-ten discussed but definitely not going anywhere is curtailing de-ductions for home mortgage inter-est. The Senate voted, 85 to 0, on ed for negotiations with China." Meanwhile, apparently to reinforce its claim to the continental shelf, China announced Aug. 20 that it was conducting a "wide-ranging maritime survey" there. resolution, which is not legislation, to retain the current, unlimited de-Three days later it announced its first drilling in the heart of the

The drilling is close to the joint Japan-South Korea Development Zone, which was established under a treaty ratified by Japan's Diet in 1977. Peking said the treaty "vio-lated China's sovereignty." The drilling site also is located

in the northernmost of several concessions offered to U.S. oil companies by Taiwan in the early 1970s. "It's an extremely significant strategic point," said Mr. Harri-son, "The Chinese have chosen to remind everyone with this well there's a need to resolve the question of title in these areas. It's also rejection of Taiwan's right to

To complicate the issue, both Ja-pan and China claim the Senkaku Islands, small uninhabited islets north of Taiwan.

have the concession.

One way for China and Japan to solve their problem in the East China Sea - forgetting for the moment Taiwan's claims - would be to set up their own joint development zone. Whatever they do, the question is likely to be addressed before many years as Ja-pan's need to diversity oil sources is great and China's need for foreign currency through oil exports

"About 100 percent, correctly speaking 99.7 percent to 99.8 percent, of Japan's oil supply is imported and 75 percent comes from the Persian Gulf," according to Toyoaki Ruta, president of the Institute of Energy Economics here.

"So if oil exports from the Persian Gulf stop, Japan will lose al-most 60 percent of its total prima-ry energy supply," he said, "quite enough to throw Japan's economy into chaos."

Japanese experts have been saying similar things for years, but a new worldwide trend to explore offshore oil resources may give Japan a chance to act on such warn-

'Strong Drive'

"The continental shelves of the world have just been scratched so far," said John P. Laborde, chairman of Tidewater Inc., on a recent visit here.

"There's a strong drive for countries and national oil companies to play their card, to drill offshore, to see if they've got oil and gas out there, to see if they can become self-sufficient," he said.



CAISSE AUTONOME D'AMORTISSEMENT

CRÉDIT DE 600.000.000 DE FRANCS FRANÇAIS GARANTI PAR LA REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE

Chefs de file principaux

Banque Nationale de Paris BankAmerica International Group The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd. Continental Minois Limited Crédit Lyonnais

First Chicago Limited Société Générale

Chefs de file

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez Banque Rothschild International Westminster Bank Group

Co-chefs de file

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Private Enterprise Stressed in U.S. Aid Study

New York Timer Service

NEW YORK — A foreign-aid
study by the Treasury Department
calls for greater promotion of private enterprise in Third World countries and recommends as a model the work of the International Finance Corp., an agency of the

World Bank. The study, "An Assessment of United States Participation in Multilateral Development Banks in the 1980s," is to be made public

Treasury officials said its purpose was to evaluate commitments made by the Carter administration to the World Bank, the Asian and African Development Banks and the Inter-American Bank. The study endorses those commit-ments, totaling about \$13 billion over six years, and the officials said they hoped the study would help persuade Congress to appro-

priate the full amount. The practices of the International Finance Corp. that the study praised differ in one key respect from those of the rest of the World Bank and other development agencies that lend money at low interest rates for projects in developing countries. The corporation gener-ally buys shares in the Third World companies it helps create. Last year, it provided \$1.6 billion in investments and loans to 314 companies in 71 developing coun-

Support Needed

The study, begun by Beryl W. Sprinkel, undersecretry of the Treasury for monetary affairs, also recommends that development banks seek changes in the economic policies of borrowing countries and that development banks phase out loans to borrowers no longer in severe need.

Treasury officials said the support of other major contributors to the international development banks would be needed for these recommendations to be put into effect. Voting in the banks is proportional to monetary contribu-

President Reagan has endorsed the approach of the agency. He told the World Affairs Council in Philadelphia, "We want to en-hance the International Finance Corporation activities, which fos-ter private-sector debt and equity

Agency for International Development created a Bureau for Private Enterprise. The bureau, which will try to increase foreign aid and ingestment through the private sector, "is developing a close working relationship with the IFC," according to M. Peter McPherson, to local stockholders. the head of AID.

Takes Shareholding

The International Finance Corp., which is responsible for identifying partly financing and overseeing private ventures, has 119 member nations, 98 of which

financing of investments in the developing countries."

is the largest single contributor. In the fiscal year that ended June 30, the U.S. share was \$124 million.

In its 25-year history, the agency has given and lent money to nearly 600 ventures, most of them in manufacturing, mining, tourism and agriculture. If companies make steady profits, the International Finance Corp. sells its share

Critics say the corporation is a tiny agency that does not invest in projects risky enough to justify its reputation as the venture capital arm of the World Bank.

"The IFC can't find its place in the spectrum of world instituare developing countries. The tions," said Raymond Vernon, United States contributes more professor of international affairs at than 30 percent of the capital and Harvard University, "because in-

IFC are usually good enough to go through private channels. Agency officials concede that their activities are overshadowed by other agencies of the World

Bank, noting that it has provided \$4.1 billion in loans and investments compared with \$92.2 billion provided by the rest of the World Bank. But they say they are pleased by what they perceive as the new "sympathetic environ-ment" in Washington and among Third World countries that are traditionally hostile to capitalism.

The corporation, officials said, handles projects that it believes have good prospects of profitability but that, for political or other reasons, have difficulty attracting

Competition Heats Up in Telegraph Field

the majority of outbound interna-

tional traffic as well.

But several factors may prevent that from happening. Western Un-ion will not be able to begin ser-vice for seven months at the earliest. That delay should give the international carriers time to recruit customers.

In addition, Western Union must reach agreements with for-eign carriers, which are usually the national postal authorities. Some smaller carriers that have tried to enter the international business have found the foreign governments reluctant to increase the number of U.S. carriers with which they do business. However, Western Union's international name is such that it might not have that

The international carriers ended up reluctantly supporting the new law, because it requires Western Union to connect its network with the international carriers' net-works. The international carriers will be able to offer their customers the ability to reach all of Westem Union's existing customers.

"We view it as an opportunity to enter a new market," said George F. Knapp, chairman of ITT World Communications and vice president of its parent company, ITT.
"The United States market has been totally dominated by Western Union, a monopoly that has failed to be innovative in providing business services."

Western Union says the same thing about ITT and the other international carriers. The two sides have dogged each other in numer-ous legal battles through the years.

"It's the most litigious group of companies I've ever seen," said David Leach, a member of the staff of the House Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Consumer Protection and Finance, who worked on the bill. "They don't compete in the marketolace. They compete in the FCC, the courts and the Congress."

FCC Scrutiny

It is possible both sides are right about the other. Government officials have called the international carriers a cartel. An FCC staff audit in 1979 discovered the international carriers were earning pretax profits of between 35 and 58 percent on their telex service. The commission is now investigating ITT's rate of return more thoroughly.

Meanwhile, even as competition gears up, telex itself is falling be-hind the times. With more and more documents being typed on computer screens rather than on paper, there is a growing demand to transfer them electronically to other screens

Computer-to-computer net-

and the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s proposed Advanced Communications Service link all kinds of computer terminals. Facsimile is another alternative. The fate of the telex companies depends on how quickly they can expand and upgrade their ser-vices to compete with or to interconnect with the newer forms of

transmission

"The biggest threat does not come from other players in that market, but from other services," said Davis A. Foulger, editor of Electronic Mail & Message Systems, an industry newsletter. Mr. Foulger said that in 1979, data and text communications using telephone lines amounted to about \$4 billion, compared with slightly more than \$400 million for telex, telegrams and Western Union's Mailgram combined.

The repeal of the 1943 restrictions, Mr. Knapp noted, "may really be confirmation of the fact that the industry has already been restructured." He said, "The customers restructured us."

14 Die in Colombia Floods

BOGOTA - Fourteen persons have died and scores have been reported missing in flooding in southwest Colombia, local authorities said during the weekend.



U.S. \$75,000,000

Transamerica Financial Corporation N.V.

Zero Coupon Notes due December 22, 1986 with Warrants to purchase U.S. \$150,000,000

Zero Coupon Debentures due December 22, 1989 All Notes and Debentures are unconditionally guaranteed by

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December 23, 1981

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FOR A RETURN

International Herald Tribunc

GUARANTEED FLOATING RATE NOTES DUE 1988 Unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by SOCIÉTÉ FINANCIÈRE EUROPÉENNE - S.F.E. LUXEMBOURG **NYSE Sales** Dow Jones Index BANK OF AMERICA INTERNATIONAL LIMITED **BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS** ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V. Standard & Poors Index BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A. BANQUE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FINANCIÈRE EUROPÉENNE - SFE Group BARCLAYS BANK GROUP CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS LIMITED CREDIT SUISSE FIRST BOSTON LIMITED MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL & CO. Leaders MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL SUMITOMO FINANCE INTERNATIONAL UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES) LIMITED **AMEX Sales** Asian News Units Launch Network The Associated Press KUALA LUMPUR news agencies have inaugurated a regional network in a move to "redress the current imbalance in news flow," it was announced The president of the organiza-tion of Asia-Pacific News Agen-cies, Ahmad Mustapha Hassan,

U.S. \$ 70,000,000

S.F.E. INTERNATIONAL N.V.

ncies have inaugurated a News Network (ANN) would also promote good will and coopera-tion among the Asia-Pacific re-

Annual Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Nationwide Trading in 1981

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The world at your finger tips.

Herald-Libune

Attention: The First National Bank in St. Louis has changed its name.

คำเพื่อน ธนาคารเฟิร์สทเนชั่นแนลแห่งเซ็นหลุยสั ได้เปลี่ยนชื่อใหม่แล้ว

Atención: The First National Bank in St. Louis ha cambiado de nombre.

Attenzione: The First National Bank in St. Louis ha cambiato il nome.

Attention: The First National Bank in St. Louis har skiftet navn. 御注意下さい

セントルイスのファースト・ナショナル・バンクは 名前を変えました。

Achtung! Die First National Bank in St. Louis hat ihren Namen geändert.

Merk! First National Bank in St. Louis har forandiet navn.

알 림: 세인트 투인스의 세일 (비온행의 여름이 바뀌었음니다.

Atencao: The First National Bank in St. Louis mudou de nome.

Avis: The First National Bank in St. Louis a changé de nom.

注意:花旗銀行聖路易分行 已經變更名稱

Attention: The First National Bank in St. Louis har ändrat sitt namn.

In any language, you can continue to count on Centerre Bank for the same efficiency in international credit, trade and foreign exchange services you received from First National Bank in St. Louis.

Only our name is different.

Treasury Bills

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

Issues Trodes in: 2137

Notice To The Holders Of Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.

5%% Convertible Debentures Due December 31, 1996

Pursuant to Section 3.04 (I) of the company's indenture dated as of August 1, 1981 under which the above Debentures were issued, notice is hereby given as follows:

The Company has made a free distribution of shares of the Company's Common Stock to shareholders of record as of December 31, 1981 in Japan at the rate of 1.5 new shares for each 10 shares held. Accordingly, the conversion price at which the above-mentioned Debentures may be converted into shares of Common Stock of the Company have been adjusted effective as of January 1, 1982, from Yen 1,532 per share of Common Stock to Yen 1,332.20 per share of Common Stock. Yannanouchi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. by The Bank of Tokyo Trust Company

is 15%% per annum.

American Express

of Deposit due June 30th, 1983.

International Banking Corporation

Negotiable Floating Rate Dollar Certificates

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the above mentioned Certificates of Deposit, pursuant to the

provisions thereof, that the rate of interest for the Interest Period December 31st, 1981 to June 30th, 1982

DUBAI BANK LTD

Nikko Securities announces a change of address as January 4th, 1982

The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd. Nikko House, 17 Godliman Street, London, EC4 England Tel.: 248-9811 Telex: 884717

CENTERRE BA

Formerly First National Bank

Page 12 **Over-the-Counter** New Issue FINNISH MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1982 issued by

Land and Industrial Mortgage Bank Ltd. - Maa- ja teollisuuskiinteistöpankki Oy -

Finnish Real Estate Bank Ltd - Suomen Kiinteistöpankki Oy -

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Helsinki as joint and several debtors

DM 60 000 000.-

10 % Bearer Bonds of the Loan of 1982 (88-92) under the irrevocable and unconditional

Guarantee of the Republic of Finland

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To our readers.

181, avenue Charles-de-Gouile, 92200 Novilly, France

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AMEX Nationwide Trading in 1981

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1982

Penn State Downs USC

By Roy S. Johnson New York Times Service

High Low Lest Chige

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549 113/4 124/4 TEMPE, Ariz. — As Penn State vas preparing to face the Heisman Trophy winner, Marcus Allen, and Southern Cal in the Fiesta Bowl, Curt Warner made a promise.

Warner, the Nittany Lions' junor tailback whose season of 1.044 yards rushing was marred by two hamstring injuries, admitted that his respect for Allen was bound-

But, he had said quietly, "I in-tend to take the spotlight away from him."

By scoring two touchdowns and gaining a game-high 145 yards on 26 carries on Friday, Warner not only overshadowed Allen - who was held to his lowest yardage of the season, 85 on 30 carries - but he also led Penn State to its third consecutive bowl victory, 26-10, before a record crowd of 71,053 at Sun Devil Stadium.

Bedeviled in Sun Devil

The defeat was the Trojans' worst in three seasons, surpassing the 13-point loss to Arizona State in the same stadium in 1978 when the final polls rated them No. 1 with Alabama. "They outplayed us in almost every way," said John Robinson, the USC coach. "They played effectively and efficiently. We were bedeviled by them."

The Trojans were not only bewitched, but also sloppy, losing two fumbles by Allen that led to 10 Penn State points. In addition, three Southern Cal passes were intercepted. The offense netted only 60 yards rushing.

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On the Trojans first play from their 20, Allen bobbled the han-doff from John Mazur, the quarterback, and his knee hit the ball into the air as Dave Opfar was making the tackle. The ball was aught by Roger Jackson, a defensive back, on the 17-yard-line.

After Vyto Kab, a tight end, ripped while running for a pass

thrown by Todd Blackledge on Penn State's first play, Warner ran a trap up the middle. The defensive line had closed all the gaps, so Warner slanted left to the outside. It was the second consecutive year in which Warner had run for a touchdown on his first carry in the Fiesta Bowl. Last year's run covered 64 yards in the 31-19 victory

over Ohio State. Its defense helped USC to tie at 7. On the third play of the Nittany Lions' next possession, Chip Banks intercepted a pass by Blackledge and ran 20 yards for the touchdown.

After a 60-yard punt by Dave tyor, Penn State moved from its 30-to the 48 in the second period. Three plays later, Blackledge passed to Gregg Garrity, who had stepped in front of Joey Browner. a cornerback, for the catch that led to a 52-yard touchdown play, tying Blackledge's longest this season. Now behind, 14-7, Allen lost the

ball for the second time when Rog-er. Jackson tackled him. Leo Wismewski, selected as the defensive player of the game with six tackles, kicked the ball downfield and recovered it at the USC 25. Seven plays later, Brian Franco added a field goal for a 17-7 lead.

Mazur was injured on the next
USC possession, and Penn State
missed an opportunity to score after intercepting a pass by Scott
Salisbury, Mazur's freshman replacement, with 36 seconds left in
the half. On two 20-yard pass receptions the Nittany Lions moved

from their 45 to the USC 1, from where Blackledge failed to score on an option as time expired. Penn State opened the second half with a nine-play, 80-yard drive that ended on a 21-yard touchdown sweep by Warner.

ceptions, the Nittany Lions moved

USC, now trailing, 24-7, answered with a 37-yard field goal by Steve Jordan. But Dave Paffenroth blocked a Pryor punt on the last play of the third quarter for a safe-

College Basketball

SATURDAY'S RESULTS EAST Holy Cross \$1. Providence 52 iono 76. Army 57
Lottovette 73. New Hompshire 68
Lehigh 72, Lycoming 55
Long Island U. 121, Fic. Southern 117
Maine 72, Townson 51. do
Nicorro 107. George Mason 86
St. John's 58, Calumbia 51
St. Joseph's, Po. 77, Carnell 49
St. Stater T. Macrimork 51 St.Peter's 22, Merrimack 52 Seton Hall 75, Princeton 74 eron Moll 75, Princeton 74 Yrocuse 90, Conisius 72 Inlan 57, Fraklin & Marshal

er 68, S1.Lowrence 52 SOUTH labama St. 79. Albany, Ga. 55 ubum 75, Mississippi 71 Ausurn 75, Mississippi 71 Beillarmine 68, Tramshivania 6 Devidson 63, Furman 45 Detha 51, 79, Other 67 Grambling 78, Miss, Vollay 63 Iowa 57, South Carolina 47 Jackson St. 72, Alcorn 51, 68

rille 99. Duke 61 ese 51. 96. Prairie View 84 his 51. 91, E. Tennessee Si Mercer 75, Georgia St. 67 New Orleans 90, Kentucky St. 69 N.C.-Charlette 58, South Alabam N.Carolika St. 7s. Clemate 59
Rust 79, Bethel 48
South Florida St. Siena 49
SW Louisiana 82, NE Louisiana 69
Tennassee 88, Alabama 67
Tn.-Chaftenaoga 92, Testa, Wesleyon 52
Tennessee 81, 80, N.Carolina Ak T 70
Vanderbilt 46, Mississippi 51, 53
Virginia 73, James Maditson 46
Va.Cammanwealth 55, Ala. Birminghar
Wake Forest 74, Georgia Tech 54

Maka Forest 74. Georgia Tech 56 West Virginia 75, Virginia Tech 67 Xavier, La. 82, St. Xovier 70 ALDWEST Akron 71, Denison 60

NHL Standings

Solurday's Reselts - 311, Alinko (2), Poyne (14); Poiement (13), Authin (2), Hartsburg (4), Poyne (14); Poiement (13), Authin (1)). Washington 5, Vancouver 2 (Corpenter 2 (13), Wolfer (21), Gariner 2 (16); Hilinko (8), Smyl (13)

Water (21), Garmer 2 (16); Hillinka (8), Smiri (13)).

N.Y. Rompers & Montreal 5 (Don Malonev 2 (5), Beck. (3), Slik (10), Povelich (15), Vadnals (3); Loughlin (7), Riseborough (4), Loughlin (10), Tremblay (18), Shutt (17)).
Edmonton & Baston 4 (Gretzkv (51), Hagman (18), Kurri (13), Anderson (17); Coshmon (9), Pork 2 (7), Bouraue (7)).

N.Y. Islanders S. Chicago 3 (Bassy 2 (32), Tonelli (16), Persson (2), Bourne (17); Savard 2 (19), Kerr (10)).

Guebec & Buticlo 3 (M. Slasimy 2 (22), Tardiff (28), Dupant (31), Cloubler (18), Hunter (10); Savard (8), McCourt (19), Lambert (141).

Calgary S. Las Angeles 5 (McAdam (2), Bridsman (19), Lovalle (14), Labrante (6), Rautoklillo (16); Taylor 2 (24), Fox (13), Smith (5), Dionne (27)).

Dinnie (27)).
Defreit 3. Colorade 1 (Nedomansky (4), Woods
(3), Gare (10): Faster (4)).
Philodelphia 5. St. Louis 3 (Wilson (9), Cochrone (3), Hoffmeyer (4), Leach (19), Kerr (7);
Klassen (3), Bebych (13), Dunios (7)).
Pitisbursh 9, Hartford 4 (Shedden 3 (9), Johnson (9), Kaltoe 2 (177), Shepperd (5), Gardner 2
(23): Stoughton (28), Howart (9), Francis (9),
Sulliman (18)).

Cieveland St. 95, Md.-E.Share 70 Dayton EZ, Mlami, Ohio &5 Defrance 66, Blufflan 64 Defraud 86, Penn St. 60 Drury 81, Emporto St. 55 E.Michigan &6, Florida A&M 61 Evansville 86, Ma.-St. Louis 47 Ml.Chi. Cieta 71, Comphell M

Evansville Bd. Ma.-St. Lauis 47
Ill.Chi.-Chirole 71, Camabell 89
Indigna St. Bb. E. Illinois 64
Motane Be. Cedarville 59
Marauette Bl. Lovota, 111, 49
Minnesota 75, Lane Beach St. 67
Missouri 92, Notre Dame 78
Dhio St. 66, Butler 48
Ohle U. 70, Capital 41
St. Francis, Ind. 71, Indiana Tech 64
S. Illinois 72, Illinois 51, 66
Titlin 78, Rio Grande 67
Toledo 91, CCNY 48
Wishito St. 63, New Mexico St. 50 Michigo St. 63, New Mexico St. 50

Wis.-Milwoukee IS. Wis.-Oshkosh 73 Wis.-Parkside SI, Wis.-Platteville 67 Wright St. 99. NE Illinois 63 Xavier, Onlo 69. Air Force 65

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Southern Methodist 77, Angela St. 66
Texas A&M St, Shephen F. Austin 45
Texas AArlington 70, Hardin-Simmans 6
Texas Arlington 70, Hardin-Simmans 6
Texas Tech 79, Arkonsos 74
Tulans 71, Texas-San Antonio 64
Tulans 71, Texas-San Antonio 64 Tuisa 98, Oklohoma 96 W.Texas St. 79, Creighton 57 FAR WEST Brigham Young 67, Texas-El Paso 60

Brighom Youns &7, Texts-El Pose.
Califernia 87, Stordard 78
Idono &5, Genzous 97
Idono &5, Genzous 97
Idono Coll. 75, E. Drepon 77
Nov.-Los Veges 77, Son Diego St. 71
Oregon 77, Artzona St. 43
Urba 71, New Mexico &5
Valgardiss 50, Montana St. 43
Washirston 73, Southern Col 72
Washirston 73, Southern Col 72
Washirston 95, 57, UCLA 51
Weber St. 83, Urba 51, 78
Wyomino 51, Colorado St. 31
TOURNAMERT FINAL
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Green & Gold Classic mem 81. Baker 48 FRIDAY'S RESULT

Canadian Juniors Win Hockey Event

United Press Internationa ROCHESTER, Minn. - Jiri Dudacek of Czechoslovakia scored the tying goal in the final period but Canada claimed the championship with a 3-3 draw in the Inter-national Hockey Federation's world junior hockey tournament

here Saturday night.

Marc Habscheid and Mike Moller scored in the third period to erase a 2-1 Czechoslovakia lead, but Dudacek's tally at 15:30 knotted the game for good. Canada (6-0-1) won the round-robin event and its first world amateur title since 1961: Czechoslovakia (5-1-1) took the silver medal.

The Soviet Union defeated Sweden, 7-2; both teams finished 4-3 for the tournament. It was the first time since the event began in 1977 that the Russians have failed to win a medal and only the second time that the defending champion Swedes have finished worse than

Because of the Soviet Union's victory, Finland, which defeated the United States in an 8-4 finale took the bronze medal.

> More Sports On Page 15

option & price



USC's first play, leading to a Penn State touchdown and starting the Nittany Lions on their way to a 26-10 Fiesta Bowl victory. Option & price Calls oon Fr

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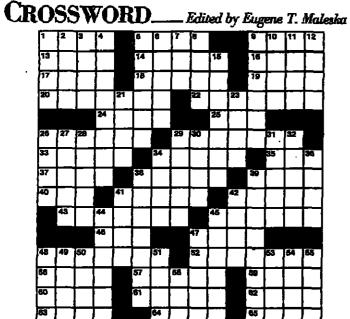
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THE ANSWER WAS

'TWELVE," SIR



ACROSS A source of roe 5 Cup-and-lip

intruder 9 Appealed earnestly 13 Lovely lass 14 Word with hair or spring 17 Essayist's pseudonym 18 Atelier

appurtenance
19 Medicinal berb 20 Outline for puzzle solvers 22 Freshwater

25 Egyptian goddess 26 Leans 29 Substandard language form 33 Goddesses of the seasons equipment 35 Before rod;

after battering 37 U.S.S.R. city 38 Poet Rossetti 39 Name literally meaning "gifts"

40 Manipulate a

camera
41 Befogs
42 Indian game
43 "Restless" WEATHER

ALGIERS AMSTERDAM AMKARA ATHENS AUCKLAND BANGKOK

BEIRUT

BERLIN

CHICAGO

DUBLIN

COSTA DEL SOI

45 Crows 46 Malt beverage 47 Polly, to Tom

castle 57 Dravidian 59 Leggy Nilot 60 Thousand-day

queen 61 Spotted 62 Stooped 63 Word after tumble or rag 64 French money once 65 Zsa Zsa bas

<u>DOWN</u> 1 Exceeded a certain limit form 3 "Arianna" air 4 Bias 5 Purloms

6 Like good soil 7 Reagan's 9 Nebraska river 16 French composer 11 Biblical land

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REYKJAVIK

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30 Exponents
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HONEY, I'D DO ANYTHING! TO MAKE YOU HAPPY. 0 N D E

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BACK TO CAMP

AND GET SOME

THE ANSWER LIES

WITHIN THE HEART

OF ALL MANKIND!

IFTHERE IS A GOO GIVE

OF SIGN!

ME BOME SORT

LET'S SEE... I

THINK THERE'S

SOME ROPE

AROUND ...



BUT HE'S

SINKING



I THINK I'M IN THE

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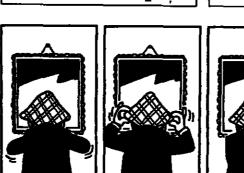
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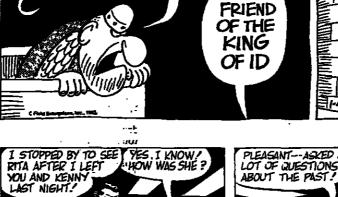












WHO GOES THERE ... FRIEND OR FOE?















DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arroid and Bob Lea

VOIPT **DUGEF** YONNEA SHOULD ALWAYS STAY INDOORS LEST PEOPLE DO THIS NIRFIM

Jumbles: BRASS ENJOY DISCUS HOTBED Answer: In order to go straight one should follow this—HIS NOSE

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BOOKS

THE ARCHITECT

By Meyer Levin. 413 pp. \$15.50. Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York 10020. Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

THE LATE Meyer Levin explains in a footnote at the end of "The Architect," his novel based on the early life of Frank Lloyd Wright, that he had admired, written about filmed and talked to the man who is the subject of his book. He obviously knew a great deal about him, and the best thing about the novel is the tracing of Wright's development as an architect, the first architect in Levin's opinion to create a distinctive American or native style, as opposed to the execut-cism, that had dominated our build-

ings.
Until Frank Lloyd Wright, Levin suggests, the United States was an architectural melting pot, a Tower of Babel in which one borrowed style was piled on another in a misguided attempt to create an instant history. for our young cities. He shows Wright learning simplicity and absorbing the dubious lesson that "form follows function" from Louis Sullivan before developing his own idiosyncratic man-

But while Levin is rather good at popularizing Wright's ideas, he is not so good at representing the architec-ture of Wright's personality. His no-velistic style might best be described as fatherly, and though he manages to avoid didacticism in describing Wright's work, he is painfully didaction about his subject's emotions. These are so thoroughly blueprinted that it seems as if Levin were trying to build a man according to plan.

One expects, even welcomes, sentimentality in a popular novel. It rep-



resents a kind of coziness of the emotions, and at its best — as in Dickens — sentimentality satisfies certain basic human needs, such as the desire for warmth, for comfort, for opti-mism, for faith, hope and charity. Without a degree of sentimentality, life would be unbearable. Even the strictest intellectual has his sentimentality, which he dignifies by calling it ireny. Angels

But curiously enough, Levin's sentimentality is not satisfying. He can't seem to relax into it, to embrace it, poor Frank Lloyd Wright is forced to assume Levin's uncongenial rhythms without any real compensarhythms without any real compensa-tion. Wright's passion for buildings is almost pornographic compared to his stilted response to the two women who allegedly dominated his feelings in his first 40 years. On his first night of intimacy with the woman for whom he left his wife and six children, be-fore the consummation of their longfore the consummation of their long-deferred passion. Wright is pictured as revising in his mind the design of her nightgown according to certain architectural principles.

Even for a chivalrous writer like Levin, this second woman is rather too much, always reading, between embraces, difficult books in foreign languages. It is to Levin's credit, but not to his novel's, that his main female characters are all angels. Not even a popular novel has theology enough to support an angel.

There is only one — or at least it seems like one — irony in "The Architect": when Frank Lloyd Wright was arrested under the Mann Act for transporting his mistress across a state line "for immoral purposes," the woman who made the legal complaint was president of the local Humane

What can one say? Levin has de-lighted millions of readers with more than a dozen books. In "The Architect," he has tackled, as the expression goes, a major theme. He may even have succeeded in disproving, for novels at least, the old saw that form follows function.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS.

By Robert Byrne

THE 20-year-old Chiburdanidze A had no easy time of it against her 32-year-old challenger in the women's world championship game. Aleksan-driya held the upper hand in each of the first five games, although she spoiled her chances, missing a mate in the second encounter and scoring only one victory and four draws.

But Chiburdanidze fought back so

well that she had scored 8 points after 15 games, guaranteeing that she would keep her championship, al-though Aleksandriya quashed her bid to win the match outright by taking the last game.

The playing strength of both wom-en is almost equal to that of a man of international master rank. Should they or their successors improve, they would be eligible to participate in the

men's world championship.

In the seventh game Chiburdanidze took the lead for the first time by avoiding Aleksandriya's excellent opening preparation with 1 P-KN3, P-Q4; 2 P-KB4, an obscure sideline of Bird's Opening. As for Aleksandriya's 2...P-KR4!? leading to the exchange of rooks at more six it used up a lot of rooks at move six, it used up a lot of tempi to prevent White from cas-

tling on the kingside. Chiburdanidze's 13 N-B5 created the possibility of achieving a knight outpost with 14 NxN followed by 15 N-K5, the central theme of Bird's Opening. The most obvious counter, Aleksandriya's 13...BxN; 14 BxB conceded the bishop-pair in a flexible pawn position - never a pleasant de-

cision.

Parting with another bishop by 17... BxN; 18 PxB eased Aleksandriya's immediate problem of gaining maneuvering space for her pieces, but two knights do not often hold their own aginst two bishops.

Unfortunately, after 20 Q-Q4, Aleksandriya could not well play 20... NQ2 (with the idea of following with 21... P-B3) because 21 R-N1, 0-0-0; 22 Q-N4, Q-B2; 23 K-B1! creates a crushing threat of 24 B-N3!

a crushing threat of 24 B-N3!
The exchange with 23...N-Q2; 24
BxNP, NxP opened the position and

Position after 35 ... K-K1

left Black with a vulnerable backward

The removal of a bishop by 30...NxBch; 31 PxB brought about an unbalanced pawn formation (White had a kingside majority against Black's on the queenside) that favored the bishop over the knight.

After 36...K-K1, Chibundanidze exploited the hemmed-in knight by 37 R-R61, R-Q1; 38 R-R8, threatening 39 B-N7, K-K2; 40 B-B6ch winning a

On 40 B-N7, faced with the loss of a piece, Aleksandriya gave up.

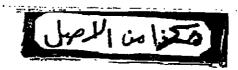


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'Is she the 'some dish' you were tellin' Mr. Wilson about?

र प्रोप राह्यानुबन्धः । १० ४७७

Clemson's Victory in Orange Bowl Restores Respect for ACC Football

By Earl Gustkey

Lus Angeles Times Service MIAMI — The way Clemson University's national championship football team looks at it, the Atlantic Coast Conference has become a football conference.

After they had played a whole lot of defense and just enough offense to beat Nebraska Friday night in the Orange Bowl, 22-15, it was not the standard "We're No. chant that was heard from Clemson's players as they marched jubilantly to their locker room.
Instead, it was: "ACC! ACC!

ACC!.... Moments later, Danny Ford, the Tigers' 33-year-old head coach, underscored that theme. "I think what y'all saw tonight was the Atlantic Coast Conference becoming a football conference," he said. It was the ACC's first national championship since 1953, when Maryland won it.

Rival Coach Impressed One who appeared convinced of

Clemson's claim was Nebraska's coach, Tom Osborne. "They had by far the best de-

fense played against all year," he said quietly, in the hot, humid and unhappy Comhusker locker room.

"It wasn't anything Clemson did to us that we didn't expect; they just stopped us almost all night long. They only had one turnover; they kept awfully good care of the ball. It seemed like every time we had the ball we had to go 70 or 80 yards to score. And against a defense like they've got, that's a tall

It was, in the end, indeed a crusher for Nebraska. With Georgia and Alabama, the second- and third-ranked teams, both losing Friday, Nebraska would have had an arguable case for the No. 1 spot by beating Clemson.

Clemson's field-goal kicker David Igwebuike, a 5-8 freshman soccer player from Nigeria, scored from 41, 37 and 36 yards.

After Igwebuike's third field

goal made it 22-7 with 2:36 left in the third quarter. Clemson par-

to punt after quarterback Homer Jordan missed badly on two straight passes.

spor, Nebraska had its brightest moments. Quarterback Mark Mauer, starting at his 31, directed a touchdown drive that was spearheaded by back Mike Rozier. He began finding gaps in Clemson's line that had not been there for three quarters.

Davis Saves Victory

McSwain gained a yard, a Jordan pass was badly underthrown and Nebraska's Jimmy Williams Clemson had to punt to a Cornhusker team that was finally

But on Nebraska's next series, all-America linebacker Jeff Davis, the ACC's player of the year, probably made the game-deciding de-

down. On the next play, Davis again stopped Rozier after he had gained 6 vards. Then, on a critical third-and-four, a Mauer pitch to Craig was bobbled, Craig fell on it

Only 5:24 remained at that point and, after they punted, the Cornhuskers never had another chance. The Tigers ran off 10 consecutive running plays, ran the clock down to :06 before giving

yards to Lawrence Sampleton, a

pletion to Sampleton and a 10-yarder to Donnie Little, the wide

receiver, positioned the ball at the

Alabama 8. Terry Orr broke sever-al tackles over left guard for the touchdown and Texas took a 14-10

Alabama, which entered the game with a No. 3 ranking, had a

good chance to regain the lead

when Joey Jones returned the

Washington 28, Iowa 0

In Pasadena, Calif., Washington routed Iowa, 28-0, in the 68th Rose

Bowl game as Jacque Robinson

came off the bench, gained 142

yards on 20 carries, averaged 7.65

five seasons and brought a sad end

to lowa's first winning football

elected to have his team not punt

when it had a fourth down and

alty in the end zone, Washington

scored a touchdown in nine plays

and, after a bad snap ruined the

point-after-touchdown attempt,

lowa which had the 10th-ranked defense in the National

third period. But in the fourth

crossing right in the end zone for

two points and a 21-0 lead.

had a 13-0 halftime lead.

season in 20 years.

lead with 2:05 left.

kickoff 61 yards.

Pitt Rally Nips Georgia; Texas, Washington Win

no, the leading passer in the nation this season, threw a 33-yard touch-down pass to John Brown with 35 seconds to play Friday night, giv-ing Pittsburgh a 24-20 triumph over Georgia in the 48th annual

Sugar Bowl game.

Brown, who had caught another touchdown pass from Marino earlier in the period, was buried by jubilant teammates after catching the game-winner on a fourth-andfive play with Pitt's time-outs ex-

"The feeling — when you realize what you did — comes as soon as you touch the ball," he said. rushed for 129 yards in 25 carries. overshadowing Georgia's Heisman Trophy runner-up, Herschel Walk-er, who was limited to 84 yards in

25 tries. erback who plays in the shadow of Walker, threw a 6-yard touchdown pass to Clarence Kay with 8 min-

utes, 31 seconds left to give the Bulldogs a 20-17 lead.

Before a crowd of 77,224 in the Superdome, Belue took his team on an 80-yard drive after Marino's

13, with 11:40 left. Walker, who scored the first two of Georgia's three touchdowns, gained 23 yards on one run in the final drive to put the ball at the Pitt 10. Two plays before Walker's run, Belue went back to pass,

his own for a 23-yard gain. Pittsburgh's obvious plan of attack was possession — with a large number of draw plays, for both tailback and fullback, and short passes underneath by Marino. That was the best way to keep the ball out of the hands of Walker.

Cotton Bowl Texas 14, Alabama 12

Walter Lewis, Alabama's versatile sophomore quarterback, the Longhorns marched 60 and 80 yards for touchdowns, with passes from Robert Brewer supplying the key yardage and a faked pass provid-ing one touchdown. Texas then repelled two Crimson Tide posses-

win of my coaching career," said Fred Akers, the Texas coach. Texas, beaten only by Arkansas, fin-ished with a 10-1-1 record. Ala-

Longhorns' junior quarterback, passed for 26 yards to Herkie Walls on third-and-16 from the

Texas 44. Two plays later, after having called time out to talk strategy with Akers, Brewer took three short steps back. Apparently experting another pass, Warren Lyles, the middle guard, took the pass-block fake of Mike Baab, the Texas center, and rushed the quarterback. The Tide defense widened on the perimeters, but Brewer alertly sprinted back through the pocket for a 30-yard

Brewer was equally as impressive on the game-winning 11-play drive that began with 5 minutes 59 seconds left. On third and 10 from the Longhorn 20, he lobbed 37

tisans began celebrating as if the national championship was in

ran through three tackles on a 26yard touchdown run around Clemson's right side. A two-point conversion — by Craig — produced what would be the final, 22-15.

fensive plays.

First, he ran down Rozier on a pitchout at Nebraska's 37 on first and was hit for a loss of three.

tight end, on a play that Akers called "one of the big keys in our winning." Another 19-yard com-NEW ORLEANS - Dan Mari-

match his running skills, threw deep on first down. The pass was intercepted inside the 1-yard line Bryan Thomas, the Pitt tailback, by William Graham, a defensive

Fearing the consequences of a blocked punt from its end zone. Texas ran three safe plays and Buck Belue, the Georgia quartthen let John Goodson, the punter, scramble to use up time and step out of the end zone for a safety.

The safety reduced the Longhorn lead from 4 points to 2 points, meaning Alabama could win with a field goal. But the safety also gave Texas more flexibility with a free kick from the 20. 6-yard touchdown pass to Brown Rose Bowl

that put the Panthers in front, 17found no one free, and took off on

the tailback who has gained 3,507 yards in two seasons.

In Dallas, two fourth-quarter touchdown drives gave Texas a stunning 14-12 Cotton Bowl victory over Alabama.

Outfoxed for three quarters by

Gordy Bohannon, the Iowa quarterback who grew up in South Pasadena, a 10-minute drive from the Rose Bowl, could not get his team moving and had two passes Washington achieved the 11th victory by a member of the Pacific 8 and the Pacific 10 Conferences sions in the last two minutes. over a Big Ten team in the last 13 "I think this was the greatest Rose Bowl games. It was Washington's second Rose Bowl victory in

bama was 9-2-1. Trailing by 10-0 early in the fourth quarter. Texas had no choice but to throw. Brewer, the

Collegiate Athletic Association, kept Washington scoreless in the SCURING RUN. quarter, Robinson dashed and sidestepped 34 yards to his second touchdown. Pelluer hit Paul Skansi

hand. Not quite. On its next possession, Clemson had its worst series of the night, getting one first down but having

And while Clemson hit that soft

Ripping off gains of 8, 9, 8 and 12 yards, Rozier had Nebraska at Clemson's 26 with 9:15 to go. Mauer gave it to Roger Craig, who

Clemson hit rock bottom on its next series. Tailback Chuck dumped Jordan for no gain. Now,

son hit 14 of 21 passes for 192 yards against the AFCs No. 1 pass The Bengals, who had lost in their three previous postseason ap-pearances, will face San Diego

here next Sunday for a berth in Jan. 24's Super Bowl XVI. The Bengals took a 14-0 lead af-ter one quarter but needed Ander-son's passing in the final period to down the Bills — who were playing their fifth straight road game. Charles Alexander had two scoring runs and fullback Pete Johnson

game-ending long pass by Maner

In the first half, Nebraska

looked like anything but a Big Eight champion. The Huskers

scored the second time they had

the ball but committed major

penalties and set up two Clemson

Under Investigation

And so the Tigers, who achieved an unbeaten (12-0) season under the cloud of an NCAA investiga-

tion into alleged recruiting infrac-

tions, reached the pinnacle of col-

With the Clemson band launch-

ing into another deafening "Hold

That Tiger!" stanza, Ford shouted

defiantly into the microphone and said: "We went out there twelve

times this season and beat all them

folks. Ain't no one else in America

MacArtinar Bowl Winners

NEW ORLEANS (UPI) — Top-inked Clemson, the nation's only

undefeated and untied major col-lege football team, has been awarded the 1981 MacArthur

Bowl, Hall of Fame officials an-

nati Bengals, using the all-propassing combination of Ken An-

derson to rookie Cris Collinsworth

for a tie-breaking 16-yard touch-

down, posted the first playoff vic-

tory in their 14-year history Sun-

day and advanced to the American

Conference title game with a 28-21 triumph over Buffalo here. Ander-

scores with fumbles.

lege football.

who can say that!"



With 35 seconds left in the game, John Brown caught a 33-yard pass to give Pittsburgh a 24-20 Sugar Bowl victory over Georgia.

The Bills tied the score 14-14 on

an electrifying 44-yard TD run by Cribbs at 4:37 of the third quarter.

Cribbs broke off left tackle, cut across the middle and left five

Bengals strewn on the turf. Cincin-

nati quickly regained the lead, 21-14, at 8:04 of the third quarter

when Alexander ran 20 yards

through a gaping hole on the right

Chargers 41, Dolphins 38

In Miami, Rolf Benirschke, giv-

en a reprieve after he had blown an easy field goal earlier in over-time, kicked a 29-yarder 13:52 into

the extra period, boosting San Di-

ego to a 41-38 victory over Miami

Saturday night.
The Chargers tied the game, 38-

38, with 58 seconds left to play on

quarterback Dan Fouts' third TD

pass, his second to rookie running back James Brooks. Following that

9-yarder, the Dolphins drove to

the San Diego 25-yard line but

kickoff and marched from their 13

to the Miami 8. But Benirschke.

who this season had hit all nine of

his field-goal tries from inside the

hooked a routine 27-yarder to

Fouts then began the winning drive at the Charger 16. From the Miami 49, he found Charlie Joiner

for a completion that carried to the

Dolphin 10. On first down, Be-

nirschke ended the highest-scoring

surpassed the record of 73 estab-

lished by Washington and Chicago in the Bears' 73-0 championship

victory in 1940 and equaled in

1957 when Detroit beat Cleveland,

The Dolphins appeared to be out of it after the Chargers rolled up a 24-point lead in the first quar-

ter. But Strock, replacing an inef-fective David Woodley at quarter-back, rallied the Dolphins to with-

in a touchdown at halftime and

then drove them to a 38-31 lead

Strock threw three touchdown passes, two to tight end Joe Rose and a 50-yarder to Bruce Hardy.

The most electrifying play of the game came on the final play of the first half. Strock, with ax seconds

left and the ball on the San Diego

40, passed 15 yards to Duriel Harris; Harris, wheeling, lateraled the ball to running back Tony

Nathan - who sprinted the re-

maining 25 yards untouched to cut the deficit to 24-17.

Strock came out throwing in the

early in the final quarter.

59-14.

playoff game in NFL history.

The Chargers took the overtime

could do no further damage.

side, ending a six-play drive.

After Buffalo tied the score at 21 on quarterback Joe Ferguson's scoring pass to Jerry Butler on the first play of the fourth period, Anderson directed a 78-yard scoring drive that ended with Anderson hitting Collinsworth over the mid-

dle for a 16-yard touchdown.

The Bills' final comeback attempt was stymied by a bizarre mistake. On fourth-and-three at

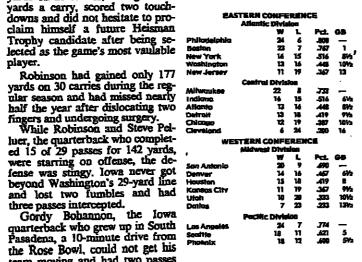
NFL PLAYOFFS

the Cincinnati 20 with 2:58 to play, Buffalo called time-out, and Ferguson hit Lou Piccone for an apparent first down - which was llified on a delay-of-game penalty. Ferguson then overthrew Roland Hooks in the end 2011e.



Rolf Benirschke's 29-yard overtime field goal beat Miami, 41-38, and advanced San Diego to the American Conference finals.

NBA Standings



Golden State 18 12 .600 5½

Portland 16 13 .552 7

San Diego 7 22 .241 le

Satisrday's Results

Golden State 119. Dallos 180 (Short 35, Carroll

33; Vincent 26, Nimphius 181.

Philosolehalia 189. Unto 107 (Erving 34, Tonev
18; Dantiev 33, Griffith 32).

Phoenik 128, Sectitle 97 (Robinson 22, Adams
17; Williamors 22, Sitama 161.

Altisraukée 128, Chicago 121 (Buckner 24, Whaters 22); Theus 22, Greenwood, Glimare 201.

San Antonio 148, Denver 137 (Gervin 28, Bonks, Carzins 21; Theoreton 41, Enailsh 23).

New York 121, Defroit 108 (S. Williams 28, Richardson 21; Long 23, Tribucka 19).

Boston 186, Cleveland 103 (Bird 24, Archbold 16; Sikas 25, K. Carr 19). Boston 104, Claveland 103 (SIri? 24, Archibola 16; Silas 25, K. Carr 19).

Atlante 77, New Jerser 95 (Drew 20, Round-field 19; R. Williams 17, Birdsons 15).

Washington 107, Indiano 103 (Balland 21, Ru-land 21; Bontom 24, C. Johnson 20).

Houston 108, San Despo 101 (Malane 33, Hoves 18; Williams 28, Brooks 17).

Friday's Results delphio 120, Portland 105 (Erving 22, Mix His North 21. Thompson 191.
Golden State 125. Konsus City 93 (Free 24.
Short 23; E. Johnson 22, S. Johnson 21).

U.S. College Football Polls

The Associated Press NEW YORK — The top 20 feaths in The Associ-ated Press final college football poll, with firstplace updas in parentheses, section recards and total points:

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2. Texas

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13-0-4. Pitisburgh 5. So, Methodist (1) The game was decided late in the second quarter. With 1:40 to go, Hayden Fry, the lowa coach, seven yards to go on the Washington 40. A pass by Pete Gales, a 14 So Colifornic reserve quarierback, was tipped by 14 So. Colifornic Roboto Browning, a defender. 15 W. Virginia 17 W. Virginia 18 Roboto 18 Roboto 19 Roboto 19

United Press International NEW YORK — The United Press international board of coaches' final too 20 college feetball rathese with first-place value and records in 1. Clemeon (35) (12-0)

> **More Sports** On Page 13

6, Alebama (1-2-1) 7, Washington (16-2) 8, No. Corolina (19-2) 9, Nebroska (9-3) 10, Alichigan (9-3) 11, Brigham Young (11-2)

11. Brigham Young (11-2) 146
12. Onlo St. (9-3) 131
12. Sc. Collectule (9-3) 135
14. Oktohome (7-4-7) 42
15. loves (8-4) 52
16. Arktonsos (8-4) 47
17. Mississioni St. (8-4) 47
18. W. Virgnio (9-3) 41
19. So. Mississioni (9-2-1) 32
20. Missioni U9-4) (By ogreement with the American Feetbolf Coaches Association, feams on probation by the NCAA were timelioties for the top 26 and ratificancy charmologiship consideration by the UPI board of championship consideration by the UPI board of cooches. Teams on probation were Arizana Stute, Migmi and Southern Methodist.)

Transactions

COLLEGE tract; announced the resignation assistant football couch, so he

A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR

English Ruggers Win, 15-11

International Herald Tribune

LONDON - England thumped Australia, 15-11, in a soggy letdown Saturday that squelched high hopes among Australians, neutrals and many Englishmen for a long-awaited demonstration of effective running rugby at Twickenham.

Almost everything went wrong for the touring Australians. Drizzle and unexpected problems at half-back hobbled them from the start. A three-legged tiger was outfought by a bull. The points came from a try by

English flanker Nick Jeavons, converted by center Paul Dodge, and three penalty goals by fullback Marcus Rose, to two unconverted Australian tries by left wing Brendan Moon and a penalty goal by fullback Paul McLean.

With the possible exception of a towering lineout performance by England's French-based lock 6foot-5 Maurice Colclough, the day's best-remembered leature may prove to be the unscheduled bergasted the crowd at halftime.

A young lady whose visible clothing was shoes and jeans skipped onto the drenched field from the new south stand and pranced around with arms raised, waggling large attributes at the male traditionalist assembly — un-

third quarter, hitting Harris for 30 and 19 yards before passing 15 to

Rose for the touchdown that tied

lead of the game seven seconds

into the fourth quarter when Nathan swept 12 yards into the

Miami appeared set to win, but,

with 4:39 remaining in regulation time, fullback Andra Franklin fumbled at the San Diego 18 and

the Chargers' Pete Shaw recovered.

Cowboys 38, Buccaneers 0

ence final. The Cowboy defense

hounded quarterback Doug Wil-

sacked him four times while limit-

ing him to 10 completions in 29

es on successive series in the opening period; he returned the second

from which point the Cowboys

tions by Michael Downs and Ed

Jones to pad their lead to 31-0.

NFL Playoffs

CONFERENCE SEMIFINALS

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rds to the Tampa Bay 47

pass attempts for 187 yards.

drove for their first score.

8, 20, 8 and 19.

Fouts started throwing immedi-

it 24-24

end zone.

tied the game.

was an Australian ploy to distract England's huddled players from the impassioned lecture they were getting from their captain. Bill Beaumont admitted later he was worried at the time. England led, 6-3, but the Australians'

til three bulky attendants hustled

her off with gingerly precautions.

"Five-five up and down and 44 inches around," estimated a dry

voice in the press box. There was

speculation that the topless bonus

chances looked good. They would have the wind behind them in the second half. They would have had time to adjust better to wet conditions rarely to be found in New South Wales or Oueensland. And their superior fitness near the end of a three-month tour should start to tell.

Hacking It

So the English charged back into play with a vengeance, recovering their own kickoff, punting high and putting Australia in big trouble when the ball came down But flyhalf Huw Davies lost the ball behind a promising-looking scrum near Australia's line. Moon kicked upfield and chased. After a kamikaze dive on the ball by English left wing Mark Slemen, Moon was able to back it on and score in the left corner.

McLean missed the conversion. Rose and Dodge proceeded to miss three penalty shots. The third quarter ended with Australia still in the lead, 7-6.

Yet Colclough's tyranny at the lineouts was providing possession and Davies' kicks were often securing position, which is the reason England was getting the penalty shots. Too often for English comfort, though, punts were too long and McLean was able to kick the ball back with interest.

But following a Miami punt, Fouts quickly found Winslow on a England's loose forwards and 25-yard scoring pass. San Diego's lead held up for less than three backs were almost matching the minutes. Strock took the Dolphins Australians in defense. English scrummaging power was wearing down Australia's forwards. Above from their own 17 to midfield before hitting Hardy at the Charger 25, a step behind Woodrow Lowe. all, the Australian halfbacks were The Dolphins took their only

not putting their game together. Scrumhalf John Hipwell, who in three weeks will be 34, still has one of the fastest services in the world, but he had been idle with injuries for almost a month and now played nowhere near his top form - and behind forwards unable to give him quality possession. Several of his passes zoomed off into thin air. When flyhalf Mark Ella did catch them, the attack was usually doomed before it could be launched.

Beaumont cranked up the pressure midway through the half. An enormous up-and-under punt left the Australians frantic against a bullocking Colclough, although a scrum penalty enabled McLean to kick clear. When the subsequent lincout fed McLean, an English

charge spoiled his punting aim and Rose fielded on the run and kicked high. Only a great tackle by center Andrew Slack stopped Slemen from scoring in the corner.
Concussed, Slemen was led off amid a standing ovation — applause, it seemed then, for what might have been, as if England was destined to be a praiseworthy loser. Instead, Ella immediately tried to attack from behind his line and England's forwards mauled ahead for Jeavons to touch down.

Dodge's conversion made it 12-7. England.
Australia never stopped attacking, but Beaumont's men, like the jubilating home crowd, were now too high to stop. Another penalty kicked by Rose after Davies had made the best run of the game was more than enough to offset Moon's second try, which captain Mark Loane prepared behind a scrum in the left corner.

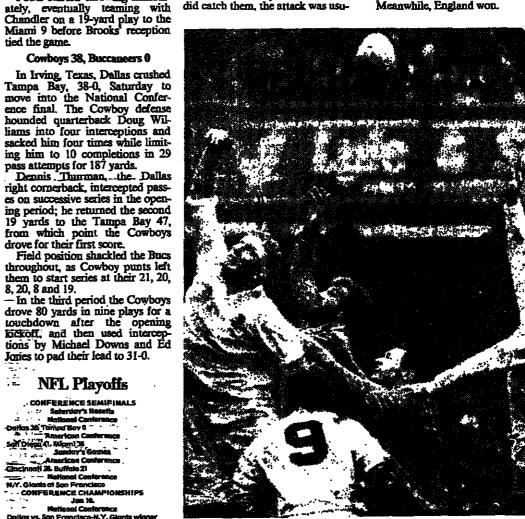
As against Wales and Scotland, the Australians scored more tries but lost In 22 matches so far on their 24-match tour, they have scored 62 tries and allowed only nine. But they have lost six games
— drawing one and winning 15;
their only victory in the four tests
came against Ireland.

One More Week

They have one more week. After West Wales in Llanelli on Tuesday, they face the Barbarians -- in Britain, Ireland and France can assemble - in the tour finale Saturday in Cardiff.

Loane, a 6-foot-3 physician who has taken over the captaincy from Tony Shaw, praised England's "fine lot of forwards," but added a dour description of their victory formula: "Win as many lineouts as possible, kick the ball down the field and hope for a penalty. We'd rather play running rugby."

The Barbarians feel that way, too, so if the fates approve of rugby football they will provide a dry day in Cardiff. Meanwhile, England won



England's Maurice Colclough and Australians Greg Cornelsen and Mark Loane jump at Twickenbam. Steve Smith looks on.

Hess Takes 3d Consecutive Cup Slalom Race

MARIBOR, Yugoslavia — Erika Hess of Switzerland scored her third consecutive World Cup slalom victory Sunday, skiing a flaw-less second run on the fast Habakuk course on Mount Pohorje

The 19-year-old World Cup leader clocked 1:37.58 after start-

ing the second heat almost a sec-ond behind first-leg leader Perrine Pelen of France. Pelen, with a disastrous second run, finished fourth. Hess almost fell in the first run but a courageous second leg gave her an edge of almost a full second over Maria Rosa Quario of Italy, who was timed in 1:38.43.

It was Hess' 10th cup victory, ninth in slalom. "My first run was very diffi-cult," said an elated Hess. "The course was very steep and fast and I almost fell. Although I was lag-ging behind, I was hoping I could win because on such a course any-

WOMEN'S SLALOM 1. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 1:37.58.
2. Marta Rosa Quorte, Italy, 1:38.43.
3. Olgo Charvariova, Caschoslovakia
4. Perrine Pelen, Franca, 1:38.70.
5. Christin Caoser, U.S.A. 1:39.03.
6. Donielo Zini, Italy, 1:39.95.
7. Piera Macchi, Italy, 1:40.6.
8. Christin Klosbofev, West Germany 8. Christo Klasboler, West Germany, 1:40.25. 9. Andreig Leskovskek, Yugoslovia, 1:40.53. 10. Fabianne Serrat, Franca, 1:40.00. 11. Anni Kronbichier, Austria, 1:40.00. 12. Brigitte Glur, Switzerland, 1:41.19. 13. Sylvia Eder, Austria, 1:41.27. 14, Cindy Nelson, U.S.A., 1:41.79, 15, Cipudia Riedi, Austria, 1:41.87.

1. Hess., 173 points. 2. Irene Epple, West Germany, 139. 3. Cooper, 109, 7. Leo Sölkser, Austrio, 51.

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

thing is possible. I skied the second run without a single mistake." Third place surprisingly went to Olga Charvatova of Czechoslovakia. It was the 19-year-old's best perfermence green in a constant of the constant of the

Kriek Wins Australian Open By Beating Denton in 4 Sets

MELBOURNE - Johan Kriek became the first South African to win a grand slam tennis tournament when he captured the Australian Open Sunday by beating American Steve Denton, 6-2, 7-6,

Denton, who has jumped 360 spots to 54th on the ATP computer ranking in the last year, saved seven match points against Kriek. Kriek took control early in the year's first event in the grand slam round, which also includes the French and U.S. opens and Wirnbledon, winning the first two sets and breaking Denton's serve in the 10th game of the third. But Den-

ton saved four match points and

broke back in the 11th. Kriek

broke back again in the 12th, but succumbed, 1-7, in the tiebreaker. Denton continued to fight hard in the fourth set despite a series of magnificent passing shots from Kriek Kriek broke Denton's serve in the seventh game, held serve and moved to match point on

Denton's next service. But Denton saved two match points before holding serve to go to 4-5. Kriek held another match point at 40-30, but Denton saved that before succumbing, 4-6, on the eighth match point.

Johan Kriek

In the doubles final, Australians Mark Edmondson and Kim Warwick defeated Americans Hank Plister and John Sadri, 6-3, 7-6.

(about 565 feet). A sudden and unseasonal thaw had made the course harder still Monday's giant slalom has been canceled.

Deckert Retains Lead In 4-Hill Ski Jumping The Associated Press

Andreja Leskovsek, the promis-

ing 16-year-old Yugoslav, scored one of the major feats of the day by finishing ninth after starting off

The difficult course — described

by various coaches as "murderous, very demanding and only for the best" — took its toll: Only 27 of the 77 starters finished the race. The first run was flagged with 52 gates and the second with 53, both

on a vertical drop of 170 meters

as the 40th competitor.

INNSBRUCK - Manfred Deckert of East Germany and Per Bergerud of Norway shared firstplace Sunday in the ski jumping competition here, the third event in the four-hill tournament. Deckert retained his lead in the standings, with Roger Rund of Norway a distant second.

The four-hill competition is regarded as the most prestigious part of the World Cup series for ski jumpers. The fourth and last event is at Bischofshofen, Austria.

NFL SUPER BOWL 1st time in PARIS

Live telecast on GIANT SCREEN Sunday, January 24 - 10 p.m. SALLE PLEYEL, TEL: 563.68.73 252 Faubourg St Honori, 75008 Paris

Language

The Disappearing \$

By William Safire

NEW YORK — Have you noticed the way dollar signs have been disappearing lately? As the money supply goes up, the dollar-sign supply goes down.

Flip through the pages of The
New York Times and look at the retail advertisements. More and more stores are dispensing with

dollar signs. "Pure cashmere, pure luxe by Ciao, advertises Lord & Tayconcluding Reg. with: "Reg. 240.00, 167.99." And this from advertising Bogablouses:

Jewel-necked, puffed at the shoulders — 70.00."
To overcome the chafing of jewels on the neck, Bloomingdale's offers Max Factor's "Living Proof Skin Nurturing Concentrate, 9 vials, 35.00."

On the other hand, retailers from Cartier and Macy's use dollar signs in their ads, resisting the tide. What's going on?

"People know what we are talk-ing about without the dollar sign," says Eleanor Koslossky at Bloomingdale's. "Besides, once you use it in an ad, you have to use it every time a price appears, and then you'd have dollar signs all over the place."

Visual Decision

Bonwit Teller agrees with the practice, but for a different reason: Ours was a visual decision not to use the dollar sign," says Grace Perez. "It is easier to see the prices without the dollar sign."

B. Altman has another reason: We do not use dollar signs in our ads because the typeface that we use has fat and ugly dollar signs," says Mary Irish. "Rather than destroy the looks of the ad, we simply don't use the sign. There is nothing pretentious about it."

"I suspect the elimination of the dollar sign is guided by an illadvised sense of 'elegance,' writes Claudio Campuzano, of New York City, "the same sense of 'elegance' that leads to the present use of so many euphemisms.

Pushy Emblem

The stores which do use the crass, noisy, pushy emblem that signifies they sell goods for (ugh) money strike no poses of truth-inmarketplace. On the contrary, Saks Fifth Avenue's Elaine Garefolo says, "Saks uses the small dol-lar sign because that is the typeface we have. There are no psychological implications." And Judy West of Wallachs illustrates the practicality of that company's choices: "It is our policy to use the dollar sign when we have an even-numbered item — that is, instead of the decimal point and following zeros. When there is a price with cents following the decimal point, then we do not use the dollar

At Brooks Brothers, Mildred Schlesinger sounds like Brooks Brothers: "We use the dollar sign because we do everything the traditional way."

What does this split decision on dollar signs signify? Is it a spaceage space-saver or an opulent-era op-out? I think Campuzano has a point. The absence of the dollar sign is a little la-di-da. It should not be so costly to a store's prestige to proclaim the cost of wares, and it might even tell the international traveler something he needs to know.

Cloaked in Controversy

The dollar sign itself, now derogated as fat and ugly by the unfor-giving Mary Irish of Altman's, has prevailing belief is that the sign is derived from a "U" superimposed on an "S," with the bottom of the "U" worn off by time. This is almost surely wrong. So is the notion that it was invented by Thomas Jefferson when he proposed the dollar as the U.S. unit of money.

One theory holds that it comes from an abbreviation of the peso. A more intriguing theory suggests that the "pillars of Hercules," symbols of strength and power, which appeared on ancient Tyrian coins, are the source of the sign. These pillars, entwined by a scroll, reappeared on Spanish "pieces of eight" and later became the symbol for both the peso and the dol-

I think it is a graceful symbol, with ancient roots and a mysterious history, as beautiful and significant as anything else that appears in a retail ad. Besides, it helps the reader to know that the number the advertiser is whispering isn't the amount of zlotys that the purchaser is expected to pay.

New York Times Service

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"And it will always be there. As Writer in Exile someone once said, that long, sad, unfortunate island will be there after the last Indian and after the Spaniard and after the last African and after the last Ameri can and after the last of the Cu-bans, surviving all disasters, eter-nally washed over by the Gulf

it. It was a very complicated place to grow up in."

Havana is the obsessive sub-ject, if not the main character, of

the biggest impression of my life," he said. "Even as a boy I

never cared much for nature with

its trees and beautiful scenery. So Havana became for me The City

as the Great Adventure.' And al

though I explored it and tried to conquer it, I always failed. Per-

haps in desperation I then turned

In the early 1950s, Cabrera In-

fante wrote short stories and parodies of Latin-American writ-

ers and and spent some time in

jail on charges of obscenity for a

story in which one of the charac-

ters, an American, uttered a few

brera Infante, like many young

Cuban writers, embraced the new

regime — only to fall from grace

soon afterwards for his involve-

ment with Luñes de Revolución.

Sent off to Brussels as a cultural

attaché (a post he describes as

"more remote than if they had

sent me to manage a hydroelec-

tric plant in Siberia"), he re-

turned to Havana in 1961 and

was treated as a nonperson with

Exile in Cuba

"I lived off my wife's salary then," he says. "I used to say I

was the first pimp of Socialist

Cuba. It was very dangerous to write in Cuba. There was an ex-

traordinary self-censorship, so

the official one was practically

brera Infante once said: "My sol-

itude and my being distant-in-

one's-place, my estrangement,

gained me the rare privilege of looking at my own country and

not recognizing it. Or of getting

to know it in its new role. Of see-

ing that it was not only impover-

ished but peopled with unhistoric

zombies, suffering their new mis-

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Of that uncertain period, Ca-

no means of support.

With Batista's overthrow, Ca-

four-letter words in English.

writing. "First of all it was

Guillermo Cabrera Infante Observes Cuba From His London Retreat

Stream: beautiful and green, un-dying eternal."

"View of Dawn in the Trop-"I can still see our living room in Havana," he says, "where she had hung a painting of Jesus bleeding on the cross with an ics," G. Cabrera Infante By Charles Greenfield enormous portrait of 'Bloody Jo-seph,' that is, Stalin, right next to

tional Herald Tribune L ONDON — During a lecture in Miami on "Writing in Exile" given by Guillermo Cabrera Infante, Cuba's foremost novelist and critic-in-exile, an earnest young man asked whether it was possible to write serious books outside one's na-

One never writes in Miami, London, in Paris, nor any city, much less any country, for that matter," Cabrera Infante replied. from noise, in a chair, with a pen or a typewriter and a white paper that must be filled before the next one is started. It's like love in the intimacy of one's solitude, without worrying who to reach or

who will read you."
A youthful 52, with long, graying hair, a well-manicured goatee and small, round glasses, Cabrera Infante for nearly 20 years has been one of the most lucid, outspoken observers of the Cuban revolution, charting its errat-ic dips and turns with an unflattering accuracy.

Banished in 1965

"I consider myself like a whore who got married and is now a respectable lady," he said in an in-terview a few days after the conference, just before returning to London, his home since he was banished from Cuba in 1965. He was referring to his support of the revolution in the early days, hiding guns and explosives in his Havana house and editing the influential and controversial magazine, Luñes de Revolución, which was later suppressed by the government.

"I was really born into a Communist household," he says. "My father was active in the early '30s against the dictator Machado, and later on became one of the founders of the Cuban Communist Party in my hometown" (Gibara, in Oriente province, the easternmost region of Cuba).

His mother was a Catholic and a dedicated member of the party. ery in silence: a loquacious race

He left Cuba, publishing in 1967 his acclaimed novel of exuberant, madcap humor, Tres Tristes Tigres" (Three Trapped Tigers), whose title, Cabrera Infante insists, is no more than an alliterative tongue twister. The book, which avoids all reference to Castro's Cuba and its socialist realism, depicts with vengeful nostalgia the decadent, bacchanalian night life of Batista's Havana during the 1940s and '50s. The book starts off at the Tropicana! the MOST fabulous ightclub in the WORLD" and details strip joints, cabarets, sleazy jazz cellars and chowcitos, popular bars where people sang

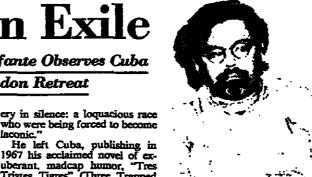
Linguistic Assault

Its main characters - wouldbe artists, photographers, bongo players and assorted pseudo-in-tellectuals — wander the city streets and keep up a steady lin guistic assault on the Spanish language with puns, jokes, anagrams, palindromes and parodies of Cuban writers.

The book, which begins in the 1940s, uses filmlike crosscuts to describe the movement of time. It's not really a book about a given period or region. It's about nostalgia... My characters — if characters at all — are more like a gallery of voices," says Ca-brera Infante, who acknowledges his debt to "The Satyricon," "Don Quixote," "Ulysses," 'Don Quixote," Tristram Shandy" and Lewis Carroll.

"The reason why my novel still holds up is that it takes language as its main theme," he said. "The subject matter doesn't really matter. TTT is about language and languages — forms of eternity so that the book remains contem-

poraneous as it's being read. "I believe in the virtue of rewriting, not just correcting, but taking the text as a palimpsest, scratching it and writing over it and at the same time revealing what is under it. The second edition of TTT was completely different, and that's the one I used for translation."



Cuban author charts erratic turns of Castro's revolution.

His latest novel, "La Habana para un Infante Difunto" (to appear in English as "Infante's Inferno"), traces the sexual education of a young Havana boy to manhood in a straightforward, linear fashion

"I'm not the protagonist. The T' of the novel is not the writer. Cabrera Infante. The narrator is a student who is always learning through trial and error.

Writers and Politics

As for writers getting involved in politics, a common habit in Latin America, Cabrera Infante remains skeptical at best: "In Cuba, heroes have a tendency to become martyrs in direct proportion to their becoming traitors. José Marti, perhaps our greatest bero, was destroyed as a poet and writer when he took up politics. But his prose work, despite its florid side, was tightly in control. It has the metal quality of plati-num and the fluidity of mercu-

Like Marti, Cabrera Infante has used exile not only as a base for survival, but as a means for forging his most powerful weap-on: the written word. "If I had not been pushed into exile. I would have been the director of a magazine in Havana, something similar to Playboy," he jokes. "I think that exile has made

my work better. Proust did very well in not returning to Combray because he would have lost the time he was finding in his writing. I have not been able to return to Cuba, so I had to invent a Havana for myself, out of words, which has been a celebration!"

Archaeology

Chinese Anchor Puzzle

By Frederick M. Winship United Press International TEW YORK - Anchor stones

found off the coast of California were not dropped there by ships carrying explorers from Chi-na years before Columbus discovered America but were lost by Chinese fishermen living in California less than 100 years ago, according

Frank J. Frost said in an article in Archaeology magazine that pi-erced stones found in 12 to 25 feet of water off Palos Verdes peninsula south of Los Angeles in 1975 "are almost certainly Monterey shale, one of the most common coastal formations in southern California. Frost who is professor of the

history of seafaring at the University of California, Santa Barbara, said the origin of the stone anchors was ascertained by tests conducted by the university's geology depart-ment in 1980. The finding was contrary to a claim made by James R. Moriarty III, an anthropologist at the University of San Diego, and a colleague, Larry J. Pierson, in an article published in the Anthropological Journal of Canada two years ago.

In the article, entitled "Stone

Anchors: Asiatic Shipwrecks Off the California Coast," Moriarty and Pearson said geological studies showed the stones were not of California origin and cited this as evi-dence that "Asiatic vessels reached the New World in pre-Columbian times." They noted previous finds such as carbon steel blades on the Washington coast and Japanesestyle pottery in Ecuador.

William Clewlow, formerly with the University of California, Los Angeles, Institute of Archaeology. supported Moriarty and Pearson's conclusion, adding that many ar-chaeologists believe in long and continuous contact between Asia and America. Clewlow said he believed the stones to be 500 to 1,000 years old "on the basis of style." "What style?" asked Frost in a

telephone interview with UPI.
"Only a limited amount of style is required to bore a rough hole in a rock so it can hold a rope. Clewlow's statement about what many archaeologists believe is a gross distortion of current opinion in the ranks of what always has been a cautious profession.

"Presumably people already in California shaped these stones and drilled holes in them. The large number of objects — between 20 and 30 have been located off Palos

ocean bottom would seem to rule out any pattern left by a

shipwreck.
"Instead, the impression is left of an area where boats frequently anchored and occasionally lost

their anchors — in short, a favored fishing area."
To find out who manned these bouts, historians and scientists need look "no further in the past than the last century," according to Frost. The stream of Chinese workers who came to California for employment in mines and later on the railroads in the mid-1800s were mostly from the Pearl River delta and had experience in fishing, an industry ignored by Californians of the day.

"These Chinese built junks and sampans out of redwood logs and turned to fishing north and south along the coast from San Francisco," Frost said. "It is hard to resist the working hypothesis that the Palos Verdes stones represent evidence of California fishermen who made frequent visits to a reef rich in marine life. There is no other human agency in the history of the California coast that had both the need for implements made of local stone and the means to get them to

where they are found today."

A Chinese marine historian has confirmed that the stone anchors are of a type used in China for thousands of years and anthropol-ogist Eve Armentout Ma of the University of California Davis, researched the development of California's fishing industry by the Chinese and interviewed a number of elderly persons who remember the use of stone anchors even in the early decades of this century.

according to Frost.
"If the Chinese anchor mystery is to be solved, it will be by the rigor of scientific method rather than the distraction of fabulous speculation," Frost said. "I've also received reports that more stones have been found a little south of San Francisco, off Monterey and near the channel islands off Santa

In addition to the anchors, other stone artifacts have been located by divers and University of Califormia students in the Palos Verdes waters. Frost believes these may have been net anchors or stones used to manipulate nets and permanent mooning stones. He said the actual purpose of many of the stones is the biggest mystery remaining to be solved.

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With the cooperation of the new Socialist government, the International Herald Tribune has organized a conference designed to help senior executives of foreign companies judge how the new administration's policies will affect their company's activities and investment in France.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy will open this meeting on "New French Economic Policies," to be held February 8 and 9 at the Intercontinental Hotel in Paris.

The program will include presentations by Jacques Delors, Finance Minister; Michel Jobert, Minister of Foreign Trade; Michel Rocard, Minister of Planning and Regional Development; Nicole Questiaux, Minister of Social Policy; Pierre Dreyfus, Minister of Industry; André Chandernagor. Minister delegated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in charge of European Affairs; and Laurent Fabius, Minister delegated to the Finance Minister, in charge of the Budget, as well as Jacques Attali, Special Counsellor to the President; Bernard Attali, President of D.A.T.A.R., the French government's regional development agency; Christian Goux, Chairman of the Economic and Finance Committee of the National Assembly, and other senior government officials.

Additional insights on various aspects of doing business in France will be provided by André Bergeron, Secretary General of the "Force Ouvrière" trade union, by a panel of French and foreign bankers and by a panel of industrialists. The latter will include: Rodolph Boniface, Chairman of Ford France; Jean Gandois, Chairman of Rhône-Poulenc: Jean-Luc Lagardère, Chairman of Matra: Bernard Lathière, President of Airbus Industries, and Yves Ragougneau, President of Sony France.

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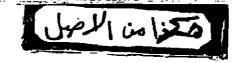
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